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TWO MORE U.S. DIVISIONS JOIN KOREA BATTLE

CONCERN OVER GREECE

Lake Success, July 19.
A United Nations committee warned today the Russian-led Cominform may be planning an attack on Greece.

The Secretary-General Mr. Trygve Lie, advised members that the UN Balkan committee, with events in Korea as an example, has reported Communist propaganda attacks on the non-Communist Greek Government might well be a cover-up for invasion plans.

The committee report contrasted with public displays of concern by officials of both Greece and Yugoslavia, both non-Communist countries, toward reports of unusual movements of Communist troops in South East Europe.

The Balkan committee, in a warning of an unusual formal nature, based its fears on recent changes by Nicholas Zachariades, Greek rebel leader.

Zachariades, in the June 13 issue of the Cominform Journal said the United States and Britain were plotting an attack by expanded Greek armed forces on Communist Bulgaria and Albania. Committee members denied the Greek Army was being built up. They said:

The build-up

"Since current history shows aggression is frequently preceded by propaganda accusing the intended victim of aggressive intentions, the special committee cannot disregard the possibility that such statements might constitute an attempt to justify in advance aggressive actions."

The committee reported from Geneva, Switzerland, where it is preparing its annual report for the UN General Assembly. A UN spokesman said committee observers are still in the field and its headquarters are still in Athens. Zachariades' article berated Greece as one of the "Athens-Belgrade axis."

Previous fears of aggression in the Balkans had centered mostly on a possible Russian-sponsored move against Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. The Cominform has blasted Tito since June, 1948, for too great independence from the Kremlin.

Rumours have been rife that Bulgaria and Hungary have moved troops on their frontier with Yugoslavia. Tito and his chief lieutenants have exhibited no unusual public concern though events in Korea have roused unusual speculation among the reported troop movements close to home.

Greece's military strong man, Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, last Saturday said he was not worried by the reports of Red military movements in the Balkans. He termed them only part of a war of nerves—Associated Press.

NEHRU'S SECOND NOTE TO U.S.

New Delhi, July 19.
Pandit Nehru has sent a second message to Washington on Korea. This was reported today by the Indian Foreign Ministry which said that a reply had been received from the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, to Mr. Nehru's first letter.

"The Ministry said that the complete correspondence would be released for publication soon. It was expected, but the Ministry did not say when this would be done.—Associated Press.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (4 p.m. HKT) the tropical cyclone which was moving NW at 10 knots. A ridge of high pressure from the Pacific anticyclone stretches Westwards across N Japan into the Sea of Japan. A weak ridge of high pressure extends Northwards over the Philippines and the China Sea.

Today's Forecast—Light or moderate SW winds. Partly cloudy, isolated brief showers around dawn.

Yesterday's Weather—
Maximum: 92.4 deg. F.
Minimum: 84.0 deg. F.
Rainfall: 0.0 in.
Relative Humidity: 75 %
Wind Direction: WSW
Wind Force: 4 knots

Counter-offensive at present not likely SUCCESS OF U.S. JETS

Tokyo, July 19.

The United States threw two more divisions—24,000 to 30,000 men—into the battle in South Korea today.

Associated Press adds the landing of these two new divisions in South Korea is not the signal for an American counter-offensive.

There is likely to be more delaying action in which relatively few troops absorb the brunt of new Northern attacks and give ground grudgingly.

The famed First Cavalry Division swarmed ashore yesterday at Pohang-dong, 60 miles North of the East Coast U.S. base port of Pusan, and was already striking out North and North West to engage the Reds. It was the first Allied amphibious landing of the Korean war.

General Douglas MacArthur announced in a special radio message that the 25th Division had also arrived in Korea to reinforce the battered 24th Division, the first American force to go into action against the North Koreans.

Taejon position

With the arrival of the First Cavalry and 24th Divisions, three of four American divisions known to have been in Japan at the outbreak of Korean hostilities have moved to the war front. The 7th Division is presumably still in Japan carrying out occupation duties.

General MacArthur's communique said the two newly arrived divisions—presumably the 25th—had already sent some elements into combat in Korea and others will be committed to action in the very near future.

American troops, meanwhile, stuck to their positions around Taejon today as the North Koreans subjected them to heavy mortar and artillery fire.

while other enemy forces occupied the town of Iri, 40 miles to the South West, the Eighth Army headquarters announced in a pooled message at 12:40 p.m. GMT (9:30 p.m. HK time) today.

The army spokesman said: "Taejon was subjected to heavy mortar and artillery fire between 6:30 and 10:30 a.m. today. Our men observed in their fox holes throughout the barrage."

"There is no evidence of a withdrawal from the city. Men of the U.S. Infantry Division 10th, 21st and 34th Regiments were dug in for a defence and showed determination to stay."

"A report of tanks and infantry in the vicinity of Nonsan (South West of Taejon) was followed by an air strike. The strike was delivered but complete observation was not possible because of clouds over the target. The town was reported to be burning after the strike."

"Regarding Iri, South Korean forces were driven by numerically superior North Korean forces from the town during this afternoon."

F-80's in the first raid North of the 38th Parallel destroyed 15 of 22 Red Korean aircraft parked on an airfield and probably got the other seven, Fifth Air Force officers revealed today.

The highly significant strike brought to 18 the number of Red aircraft knocked out during the day—by far the largest bag of enemy planes yet claimed.

The other three were claimed in air combat near Taejon. Both strikes were carried out by jets of the Eighth Fighter-Bomber Group, one of the Fifth Air Force units operating from this base.

Lieutenant Colonel William T. Samways, group commander, led a seven-plane strafing attack on the Red aircraft which had been discovered earlier by a photo reconnaissance version of the F-80's.

Poor camouflage

Colonel Samways said the Red planes were poorly camouflaged on a dirt airfield near the town of Pyonggang (not to be confused with the capital).

His guns got the first plane which was a twin-engine type, possibly a light bomber. He said all others were fighters.

"We all looked over the field and counted 15 planes—burning," the colonel said. "I believe we hit all of them. The official claim is 15 destroyed, seven probables."

Officers at the Fifth Air Force advanced headquarters were in high glee, not only because of the large number of planes destroyed but because the mission demonstrated the ability of Shooting Stars to carry out long distance strikes.

Their target was more than 400 miles from this base. They spent 15 minutes strafing. Total time for the 800-mile roundtrip, including the time over the target area, was two hours and 25 minutes.—United Press.

Confirmation lacking on troop transfer

Reports that some Hong Kong garrison troops might be transferred to Korea could not be confirmed in Hong Kong yesterday.

A British army spokesman said that he regarded the stories as entirely speculative, and that no official word has been received from London indicating that there might be such a transfer.

However, a foreign military observer in Hong Kong yesterday did not rule out the possibility of some troops being transferred to Korea from this Colony.

But, he added, it might only amount to token force.

The army spokesman pointed out that the question was a high policy decision, and that local authorities here would probably only hear the result of any such decision like everybody else.

HK cannot spare troops

Well informed sources said yesterday that Britain could not safely comply with overseas suggestions to transfer troops from Hong Kong to Korea as the Colony's position militarily was infinitely worse than when the Chinese Communists occupied the border nine months ago, according to Reuters.

They said that Hong Kong might become a second South Korea if more troops were withdrawn and the present hostilities spread. Some quarters doubted whether even now this last important Western outpost in the Far East could be held against it.

The garrison is closely watching events across the frontier. Sources told AAP-Reuters there is at present no evidence of Chinese aggressiveness but Chinese Communists are in a position to cause trouble at any time.

The sources listed the following reasons for saying the Colony's position has deteriorated since last October:

1. The garrison has been heavily reduced by the transfer of the Commandos, Camerons and Gurkhas to Malaya.

2. The source listed the following reasons for saying the Colony's position has deteriorated since last October:

3. At least four large guns have been seen near the Colony border and the recent attack on a Spitfire over the frontier showed that the Communists have heavy anti-aircraft artillery there.

4. The Communists are reconstructing the Boccoa Tigris forts. 30 miles North West of Hong Kong territory on the Pearl River leading to Canton and Shanghai.

5. Russian military advisers have been reported on both the Hong Kong and Macao borders.

6. A high proportion of General Lin Piao's army, Communist China's best equipped and drilled is at present in the region of Canton and there is no evidence of all being sent North in the current movement back to Manchuria. Between 30,000 and 40,000 Communist troops are probably within a 50 mile radius of Hong Kong, while the Kuomintang troops generally there are probably up to 200,000 troops.

The sources acknowledged that Communist activity under all headlines might be fairly regarded as merely defensive or a reasonable development of self defence operations but they have placed Hong Kong in a precarious position in the event of war.

EXPLOSION IN TAIPEI

Taipei, July 19.—Four persons were killed and 17 injured when a black powder-laden truck exploded on one of Taipei's busiest streets at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Three army men on the truck and one police boy were killed outright and 17 passers-by were injured and sent to hospital when three tons of black powder blew up as a result of what was thought to have been a "minor" traffic accident.

Two trucks carrying powder were passing through the street. As a busy corner one stopped and was nudged in the rear by the second. An inspection revealed nothing out of the way. The trucks started off again.

Then came the blast from the truck which had been in front. The truck was almost demolished.

—United Press.

CHANCES OF LOAN FOR HK SLIM—SIR HILTON

Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, told a delegation from the Reform Club of Hong Kong yesterday that he saw little chance of their getting a £20,000,000 loan from London.

He said there was a long waiting list of Colonial Governments asking for loans, and even if Hong Kong managed to get into the queue, it would not be until 1953 before her turn would come.

Sir Hilton's advice and support was sought by the Reform Club delegation on their proposal to borrow £20,000,000 for a house building and industrial development scheme for Hong Kong. Details of the scheme were contained in a memorandum submitted to Government last week.

The delegation who called on Sir Hilton Poynton at Government House yesterday were Messrs. B. A. Bernacchi, T. A. Martin, J. D. Clague, F. E. Skinner, Daniel Chen, P. C. Woo and Dr. Raymond Lee.

At the outset of the conference the delegation told Sir Hilton there were two matters which they desired to discuss with him. They were constitutional reform and the economic memorandum submitted by the Club asking for an international loan of £20,000,000.

On the subject of constitutional reform a petition was sent to the Colonial Office a year ago by the Club. About the same time petitions from the Unofficial Members of Council and other organisations were also sent Home. The Club was given to understand a decision would be announced before the end of last year, but up to now not a word had been received from Home.

Sir Hilton's attention was drawn to the editorial in the Hong Kong "Telegraph" of July 10 which brought out more or less the feelings of the Reform Club on the need for reform in Hong Kong, which was already much behind other Colonies.

Constitutional reform for Hong Kong was first mooted in 1946 by Sir Mark Young, and three years ago Mr. W. Carr was specially sent out to advise the Government on the subject. What is holding up a decision? asked the delegation.

Sir Hilton replied this was no quite in his sphere which was concerned with economics, but he would look into the matter upon his return to London.

Loan proposal
The delegation then sought the views of Sir Hilton on the Club's economic memorandum and the proposal to raise an international loan of £20,000,000.

He was asked if he agreed that it was impossible to raise such a large amount locally, and he replied that not being conversant with local conditions generally he thought it would be difficult.

"As there is need for additional capital, and since it cannot be raised inside the Colony, we must look outside our own borders. Do you think it is possible to obtain a loan of £20,000,000 in London, to be guaranteed by the United Kingdom Government?" asked the delegation spokesman.

"I don't think so, because all these requests for loans from the Colonies have to be co-ordinated," replied Sir Hilton who added there is already a long queue of Colonial Governments waiting for loans, and Hong Kong would have to join the queue and her turn would not come round until 1953 at the very earliest.

And even then there were many factors to be reckoned with, such as the merit of any proposals put forward, and there were also the uncertainties of the money market, and much else.

Too vague
Sir Hilton was then asked if the World Bank would consider a request for the loan if it was guaranteed by the Hong Kong Government, to which he pointed out again the proposal was too vague, and no specific scheme was mentioned as to how the money was going to be spent.

(Continued On Page 2)

Shipping circles in HK uneasy

A wave of uneasiness swept over local shipping circles yesterday as four ships were reported to have been seized and a fifth—the ss. Poynton—intercepted and searched by Chinese Nationalist warships while the vessels were on their way to the North from this port during the past week.

Following the series of incidents in the Formosa Straits involving foreign vessels, of which two were flying the Panamanian flag, the Panamanian Consul-General here issued a circular to shipping companies, warning that these vessels should not attempt to run the blockade against the Chinese mainland. If they do they run it at their own risk.

The series of incidents, it was further stated, have caused the cancellation or postponement of several vessels which would otherwise have been sent North.

Two Panamanian ships, the *Perico* and the *Shamur*, were seized and taken into Taiwan by Nationalist warships on July 13 while they were en route to North China.

To be released

The seizures were confirmed yesterday by Mr. E. E. Linarez, Panamanian Consul-General in Hong Kong, who added that the Nationalist naval authorities in Taiwan, after being approached by the Panamanian diplomatic representative in Taipei, had promised to release the two ships soon.

It was learned from other sources, however, that the *Shamur* and the *Perico* have already been released by the Nationalists and were on their way back here yesterday.

The interception of the British vessel *Poynton* by Nationalist warships occurred on Monday in the Taiwan Straits while the 2,500-ton vessel was on her way to the North from Hong Kong, where she left on Sunday.

Nationalist blue-jackets boarded the vessel and searched her for about half an hour before they withdrew and let the ship continue her journey Northward.

The seizure of two other British vessels in the Taiwan Straits could not be confirmed yesterday.

According to the unconfirmed reports, the two ships were seized and taken to Taiwan or Kinmen Island last week, where they were still under detention yesterday.

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OIL BAN TO CHINA GOES INTO EFFECT

Some Hong Kong shipping firms yesterday were busy cancelling cargo space for thousands of drums of oil formerly destined for Communist China.

TUNG OIL EXPORT BANNED

The anti-Communist vernacular "Kung Sheng Yat Po" reported yesterday in a message from Canton that the export of tung oil from Kwangtung has been banned. The reason given is that the price outside China for tung oil is too low.

Tribunal clerk gaoled

Lai Kai-hong, alias Franky Lai, aged 29, a former clerk of the Tenancy Tribunal, was found guilty on three counts of corruption by Mr. James Wickes at Kowloon yesterday and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

The charge against Lai was that on April 18 he accepted a bribe of \$100 from a tenant, Szeto Yik-ku, as a reward or inducement to arrange the eviction of her tenant at 422, Redemptorist Street, ground floor, that on March 27 he received \$200 from the same woman for the forwarding of an application for the eviction of her principal tenant; and that on March 31 he received \$400 from Wong Ting-chung on behalf of his aunt, Szeto Yik-ku, as a reward or inducement to proceed with her application for the eviction against the tenants of the same address.

Defendant was represented by Mr. V. L. J. D'Alton, instructed by Mr. J. C. Stewart, while Inspector C. J. Askew prosecuted. Mr. D'Alton in mitigation said that Lai had been in Government service for some years with an unblemished record. His client might have yielded to temptation led by the conduct of the complainant. He asked that the Court take into consideration defendant's youth and give him leniency.

Mr. Wickes in imposing sentences of nine months on the first charge, six months on the second and nine months on the third charge, sentences to run concurrently, said that by what defendant had done he brought discredit to the whole system. The Magistrate said he took into consideration defendant's youth, his Hong Kong birth and his good record, but that these were the reasons why he was given an important post in Government.

Judgment reserved

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. H. Williams, reserved judgment yesterday in the suit brought by a retired Chinese merchant against his concubine for possession of premises at 167 Des Voeux Road Central and 83 Connaught Road Central.

Plaintiff Li Hung-chan, of 16 Moque Street, maintained that his concubine, Wong Woon-heung, was only holding the property concerned in trust for him since November 1935 through a verbal agreement.

Wong, who lives at 124 Prince Edward Road, claimed in defence that Li had assigned the houses over to her as a gift. The first part of yesterday's hearing, which was the third day, was taken up by evidence by defendant.

After she had been cross-examined, counsel for both sides delivered their closing addresses which lasted until 5.30 p.m. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. John McNeill, KC, instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson, of Johnson Stokes and Master.

Mr. Lee d'Almeida, KC, and Mr. S. V. Gilling, on the instructions of Mr. M. W. Lo, of Lo and Lo,

WARRANT FOR ARREST ISSUED

For failing to answer a summons for the second time, a warrant for the arrest of Lee Shiu, of 44 Jordan Road, ground floor, was issued by Mr. H. W. S. Winter at Kowloon yesterday. Lee was summoned for failure to renew his radio licence on June 2.

Inspector Key of the General Post Office, prosecuting, suggested that Lee be arrested.

A fine of \$10 was imposed on Toh Wah-hei, of 14 Chatham Road, for installing a radio in his car without a licence.

He pleaded that he did not think it was necessary to take out one as he had a licence for his home set.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue reminded owners of land and buildings yesterday that Property Tax for the year of assessment 1950-51 is payable now. In the event of default in payment of this tax by the due date, a sum of five per cent of the amount in default may be added to the tax and recovered, word for the defence.

Reacting quickly to a Foreign Office announcement from London that further oil shipments to Red China were banned, shipping officials told oil charterers that their cargoes could not be handled.

The oil companies would not say whether the ban was preceded by formal Foreign Office instructions to local firms or not. They said they preferred to leave all public statements to the Government.

However, one thing was obvious. For the immediate future, the oil ban does not seem to include minute government checking on ships' cargo.

An American official said yesterday that the ban would probably be effective as it is. He added, in answering a question whether some unscrupulous dealers could circumvent the restriction, that this would be difficult in the long run.

For example, he said, it may be quite possible for a ship which loads oil in Hong Kong for Borneo or Indo-China, or even Macao, to leave Hong Kong and divert to some Chinese port. But this method would soon be discovered, if it were attempted, because the authorities would know that the oil cargo destined for a foreign port did not, in fact, arrive.

"When they discover that," the official said, "there are no more oil cargoes for such a ship from this port."

Small percentage
A Government observer told the "China Mail" that even though oil shipped to Red China was a small percentage of China's civilian needs, that country could easily stockpile the entire import by government order.

"This is probably what has been happening," he added. But most shipping officials do not believe that the new export ban will seriously affect a revival of trade with China.

They point out that industrial chemicals, cotton, paper, copper wiring and medical supplies are in great demand, and should afford a wide market.

Industrial chemicals, cotton and medical supplies especially are bringing premium rates on the Chinese market.

There were no indications yesterday that Hong Kong might have rationing of petrol, in spite of the fact that all the local stocks of the Asiatic Petroleum Company will be diverted to the use of British military forces in the Far East.

The ban also means that foreign ships will not be allowed to buy oil stocks destined for China—even from a foreign firm located in Hong Kong.

Penalties for breaches of the oil ban have not yet been made public, but they are expected to be severe.

Macao trade
Meanwhile, brisk trade between Macao and ports along the Kwangtung coast in fuel oil is bringing traders handsome profits, said the "Sing Tao Jih Pao" in a message yesterday.

The vernacular "Financial Daily News" added that a daily average of 300 tons of oil is being shipped from Hong Kong to Macao.

It added that there is still a considerable quantity of oil in the market held by private dealers who are disposing of the oil at profitable prices.

The newspaper said that black market prices of petrol have reached record rates since the end of the war.

Standard-Vacuum petrol is now selling in the black market at HK\$480 a ton; Coltex petrol at HK\$440 a ton, and Asiatic Petroleum Company petrol at HK\$320 a ton.

GOLD BLACK MARKET IN CANTON

Apparently as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, black market operations in gold are rampant in Canton and Hankow, said the "Sing Tao Jih Pao" yesterday in a report from the Kwangtung capital.

Kwangtung Provincial Government has been instructed by Communist General Lin Piao, Chairman of the Central-South Military-Political Administrative Commission, to curb these operations through strict measures.

The order said that severe penalties should be imposed on persons involved in the black market operations in gold.

DAIL ESTREATED
The hall of 450 put up by Edward Charles, aged 40, machine engineer, was ordered arrested by Mr. James Wickes at Kowloon yesterday. He was charged with having a sum of five per cent of the amount in default may be added to the tax and recovered, word for the defence.

European fined at JP Court

G. H. Calvert was fined \$50 by Mrs. Rosa Losby and Mr. Peter Sin at the Justices of the Peace Court yesterday for obstructing Police Constable 1848 in the execution of his duty by failing to supply his name and address when called upon at Shek O Beach.

Inspector Wheeler prosecuted. Calvert was not legally represented.

Sher Bahubhar Khan, Beach Overseer, in evidence said that on the afternoon of May 25 he was on duty at Shek O Beach. Shortly after 4 p.m. he saw a gentleman (naming at defendant) on the beach with an unmuzzled dog. There was a lady with defendant.

Khan said that he went up to defendant and told him that dogs were not allowed on the beach. Defendant, witness said, replied that he knew all the regulations and went off.

Khan found a Police Constable and reported the matter to him. Accompanied by the Constable, Khan saw defendant go back to his car.

The Constable asked defendant for his name and address. Defendant told the Constable to go away and not disturb him. Defendant, witness went on, then said that he (witness) and the Constable were cooing working for him and that he could get his car.

Khan said that he took no notice of Khan. Calvert said that he understood that Khan was trying to draw his attention to the fact that he was not supposed to bring a dog to the beach.

Calvert said that he was taking the dog to the end of the stream and that he was not on the beach.

In imposing a fine of \$50 the Justices of the Peace said that they were satisfied with the evidence of Khan and the Police Constable and that the Constable did try to get defendant's name and address.

"Wei, Wei"

Calvert in evidence said he had the dog with him and was taking it to a stream when Khan touched him on the shoulder. Khan called him "Wei, Wei".

Calvert said that he took no notice of Khan. Calvert said that he understood that Khan was trying to draw his attention to the fact that he was not supposed to bring a dog to the beach.

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Students on round-trip

On board the American President Lines luxury liner, ex-President Wilson, due to arrive here on August 1, are 80 students from various colleges in the United States who are making the complete round trip as members of the "Summer Adventure Cruise."

Very complete tours of Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines have been arranged. Students may continue their studies while on ship board by enrolling in classes for the following college credit courses: Field Studies and Social Sciences, the Far East, and Field Studies and the Humanities, the Far East.

Mr. Harold Baldwin, who is associated with the San Francisco State College, is in charge of the college courses. Arrangements are being made for their sight-seeing and entertainment while in Hong Kong.

WEDDINGS

The wedding of Prison Officer David Hamilton, of Prison Officers' Quarters, Stanley, and Miss Margo Ho, of 17 Junction Road, Kowloon City, took place yesterday at the Supreme Court Marriage Registrar's Office in the presence of Mr. H. Zhao and Miss Jimmy Cheng.

The forthcoming wedding have been arranged of Joao Fernandes, Registrar, of 140 Hill Street, and Miss Margo Ho, of 17 Junction Road, Kowloon City, took place yesterday at the Supreme Court Marriage Registrar's Office in the presence of Mr. H. Zhao and Miss Jimmy Cheng.

Reminders

Today
Kowloon Rotary Club, lunch at 12.30 p.m.
Y's Men's Club of HK, luncheon-meeting, Roof Garden, YHK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.
NAAFI Club, dancing class, 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; whilst drive, 7.30 p.m.
Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, Amateur Hour (prizes) 8 p.m.
HK Women's International Club, bathing picnic, buses leave 6.30 p.m. & 7.30 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW
Swimming Gala, European YMCA, 7.30 p.m. followed by relay race, polo match against HQ, 20th Medium Regt, RA.
Union Jack Club, dance, 8 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, dance, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY
Cheero Services Club, picnic, 2.30 p.m.; tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
SUNDAY
Toe H classical concert, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Armenian Group, European YMCA, talk on "Is Religion A Failure" by Mr. Du Toit, 8.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, film show, 8 p.m.

Nationalist Army man sentenced

A jury of five men and two women at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, without retiring, unanimously found a former Nationalist Army man guilty of keeping an automatic pistol and seven rounds without a licence.

Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, Senior Puisne Judge, told the jury that they could have reached no other verdict on the evidence before them. The accused was given three years and 12 strokes.

Wong Koon-ching, who did not deny he possessed the arms, said he did not know the laws of Hong Kong. Testifying in his own defence, he told the Court that before his arrest on May 24, a friend of his had undertaken to help him get a permit for the gun.

Mr. Justice Gould, in passing sentence, said he took the prisoner's story into consideration, and accepted some parts of it as being true.

The Judge pointed out that Wong had admitted he had the intention of selling the gun here. "Even if you did not intend to use it yourself, it meant putting it into the hands of somebody else who intended using it for robbing others," he declared.

Wong was arrested on information at the Mount Davis refugee camp. The pistol was found on his person.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, was the prosecutor. He was assisted by Detective Sub-Inspector Scott.

Teen-ager re-arrested

A 14-year-old boy who escaped from the prisoners' cell at the Remand Home on July 7 was re-arrested by Inspector Ross of the Deportation Department on Monday.

The boy was brought before Mr. Thomas Tam at Central yesterday on a charge of escaping from prisoners' cell No 12 at the Central Police Station and with begging for alms.

Pleading guilty to both charges, the boy was sentenced to 12 strokes of the cane for escaping and two weeks on the charge of begging.

An additional charge of return to the Colony after having been deported was also put forward against the boy.

As the boy is far committed, Mr. Tam fixed hearing on Monday, July 24, at 12 noon.

Detective Sub-Inspector Van der Pijl, prosecuting, said that the boy was in a cell at Central Police Station awaiting trial. There was another boy in the same cell.

Defendant arranged with the other boy that should his name be called, he would answer to his name.

When the boy's name was called, defendant answered. Defendant was seen begging in Paddy Street by Inspector Ross and was re-arrested.

FRESH FISH PRICES
Fresh fish average prices quoted at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Street, yesterday:—
First quality Atlantic salmon, 1.50
Second quality Atlantic salmon, 1.20
Third quality Atlantic salmon, 1.00
Fourth quality Atlantic salmon, 0.80
Fifth quality Atlantic salmon, 0.60
Sixth quality Atlantic salmon, 0.40
Seventh quality Atlantic salmon, 0.20
Eighth quality Atlantic salmon, 0.10
Ninth quality Atlantic salmon, 0.05
Tenth quality Atlantic salmon, 0.02

CMC purged of Anglo-U.S. influence

The Chinese Maritime Customs, the foundation of which was laid by the British more than 100 years ago, is being purged of the last vestige of Anglo-American influence under a reorganisation scheme now being implemented, according to a foreign arrival from the North.

The keynote of the scheme is to make the Chinese Customs "a unified, centralised, independent and sovereign State organisation, which would protect the country from economic aggression by capitalist countries."

The Chinese action, however, will not mean the total elimination of foreign influence in a Service which boasts of an unmatched record of efficiency and integrity in the Chinese Civil Service.

As the last of the British rear-guard in the Service prepare to move out, Soviet experts are moving in to key positions. This is reported to have already taken place in the Shanghai Customs office, the largest in the country, which for years has maintained a big foreign—mostly British—staff.

Here is the official Chinese version of the purge of Western influence in the Customs Service.

"For more than 100 years, imperialists had infringed on the sovereign Customs rights of China. They took many prerogatives by force and used them to dump large quantities of commodities in China and extract cheap raw materials. Thus they strangled and obstructed the development of our national industry and converted China into a backward semi-colony."

"Unequal situation ended"

"The so-called 'abrogation of unequal treaties' in 1943 did not give China true sovereignty over the Customs service but only transferred the right of Customs administration from British to Americans."

"But imperialists continued to expand and encroach on China's sovereignty. Activities which had nothing to do with Customs work, such as the safety of navigation, patrolling and guarding the coast-line, came under Customs jurisdiction. Customs revenue and other income was used to build harbours, lighthouses and other equipment, facilitating navigation, primarily ensuring safety and facilities for foreign transport."

"Under the pretext of combating smuggling, they went so far in some places as to bring guarding of national boundaries under the control of the Customs."

"This unequal and dependent situation has been ended by the great victory of the Chinese people's revolution."

The first Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs was Mr. H. N. Lay, a Briton, who received the appointment in 1855, after another Briton, Mr. Wade, had been acting in an unofficial capacity for some months.

Before the Pacific war the Chinese Customs provided the nation with 40 per cent of its total annual revenue, and on its terms many foreign loans were floated.

Its foreign staff then included nationals of more than a dozen countries, including Filipinos, Portuguese and Scandinavians, although almost all the key posts were held by Britons.

New tariffs
Meanwhile, China is expected to introduce new Customs tariff rates shortly, under the principle of "general and normal rates of duties" for countries with trade treaties or agreements with New China, and higher rates of duties for countries having no such rates.

According to the Chinese Press in Shanghai, Customs duties on imported industrial products or semi-products which can be produced on a large scale within China at present or in the future will be higher than the difference between the production costs of these products abroad and within the country.

This is to protect State and national industries.

All urgently-needed scientific books and pharmaceutical products for which there are no substitutes in China will be exempted from duties.

Another death from rabies

The eighth death from rabies since the beginning of the year occurred in the week ended July 8, according to the weekly Health return released yesterday. The name of the victim was not mentioned.

There was also one animal death from the disease bringing the total for the year to 10.

In the period under review there were six deaths from tuberculosis, four from enteric fever, three from measles, and one each from diphtheria and puerperal fever.

Total deaths from all causes were 438 as against 1,164 births.

stitutes in China would either be exempted from duty or granted specially low rates.

All commodities classed as essential or luxury would probably be heavily taxed.

As regards exports, it is probable that all goods and raw materials whose processing or manufacture is being encouraged by the Government will have to pay only a low Customs duty or even granted total exemption.—Reuter.

Six years for having grenades

Pleading guilty to possession of two Japanese Army-type hand grenades, Lam Lin and Chun Cheung were given six years and 12 strokes, and seven years and 14 strokes respectively at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice A.D. Schabas, told the two that keeping a grenade was far more dangerous than possessing a revolver.

Mr. M. Heenan, Crown Counsel, said the grenades were such that they were liable to go off at any moment.

Accused were arrested on information on May 28, while leaving a tea-house in Cheung-shan Road, Shamshuipo. First accused carried a parcel under his arm. At the police station, it was found to contain the two hand-grenades.

Chun then made a statement to the police that he had arranged with first accused to carry the grenades on behalf of a third party.

Crown Counsel stated that, on the facts, it would appear that Lam was being made a "cat's paw" of second accused and the third party concerned.

Chun had a previous conviction for attempted housebreaking, for which he was given six weeks in mitigation, second accused said the man who passed the grenades over to them was a police informer, who intended to get them arrested.

The tall wheel of a Royal Air Force Beaufighter aircraft buckled as the plane touched down at Kai Tak yesterday morning, causing air traffic on the runway to be suspended for about half an hour.

The aircraft was coming in from a routine flight when the minor mishap occurred. No serious damage was done to the aircraft and no one was injured.



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Drink it ice-cold!

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BEWARE OF "HUNGRY HAIR"

Your hair gets hungry in this climate. Hungry for the natural oils which sun, salt water and wind draw from your scalp. If you don't replace these oils when you're in for dry-scalp and lifeless "HUNGRY HAIR".

Just a few drops of "Vaseline" Hair Tonic every morning supplement the natural scalp oils and guard against dull and lifeless "HUNGRY HAIR".

"Vaseline" Hair Tonic helps clear away loose dandruff and leaves your hair well-groomed and protected. Give your hair this special care. Ask for "Vaseline" Hair Tonic. Your hair looks better, your scalp feels better.

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TRADE MARK Double care—both Scalp and Hair

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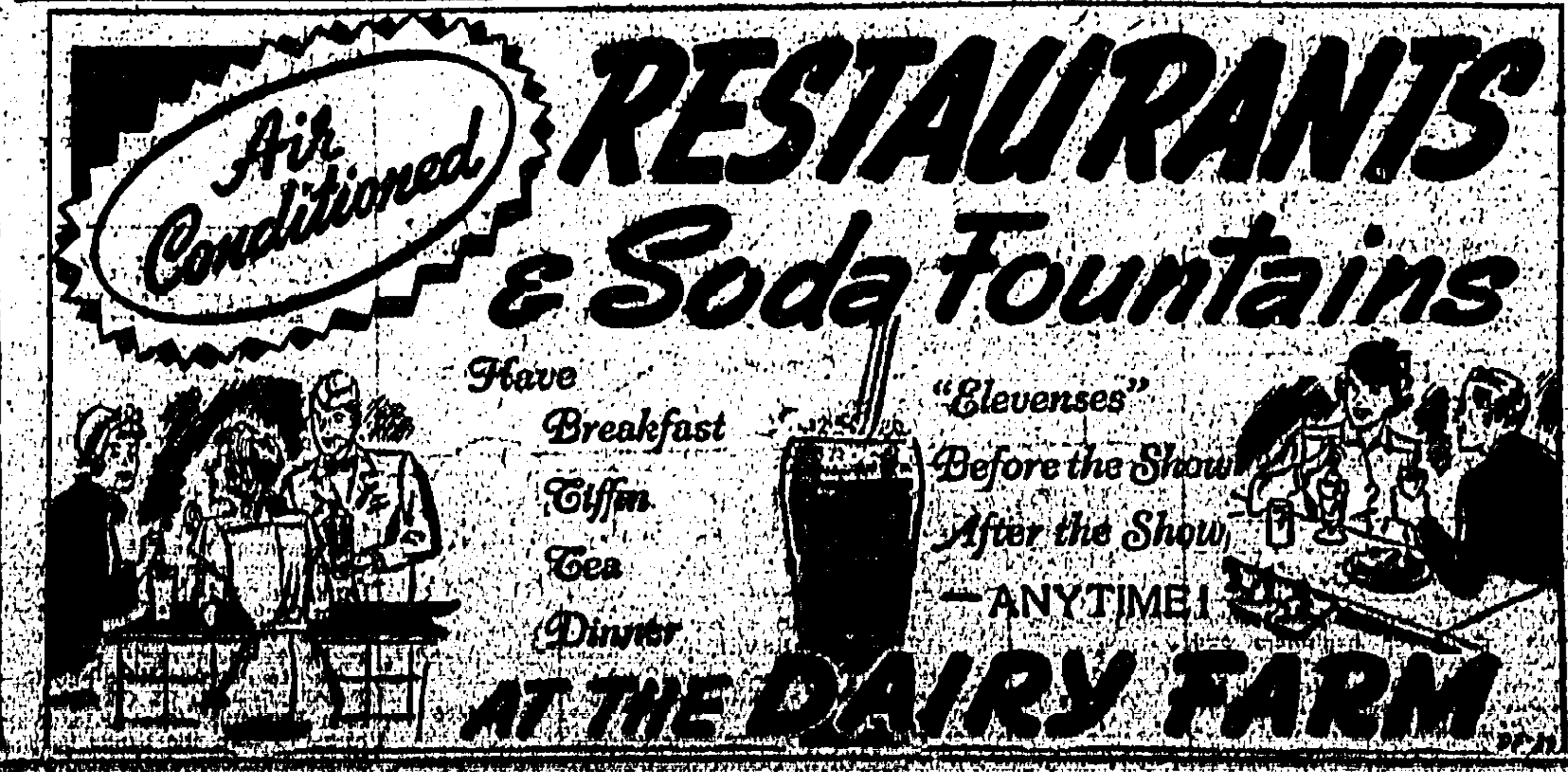


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Indigestion and Stomach disorders.

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Air Conditioned RESTAURANTS & Soda Fountains

Have Breakfast, Coffee, Tea, Dinner

"Elevenses" Before the Show, After the Show

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
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10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate Insertions 10% Extra)

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of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication
in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

No. 588.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITION WANTED

EXPORT Secretary/Stenographer.
100 words, quick at C.I.F. calculations,
experienced in general
office routine, exportable commo-
dities, good correspondent, dili-
gent, energetic, \$450.—Available
immediately. Box 605 "China
Mail".

POSITION VACANT

AVAILABLE immediately, ex-
ceptionally good cook; English
speaking. Apply Nixon, 36 Mac-
donnell Rd.

WANTED KNOWN

RENOMMEE SALE. Three more
months of summer. Buy your
dresses now at greatly reduced
prices. Room 504 Victory House:
Wyndham Street, (50 yards past
South China Morning Post Bldg).
Tel 38643.

TAMARA MAY has now opened
an Air-Conditioned Salon at 302,
Hong Kong Hotel, in Stock:
American Dresses for all occa-
sions at reasonable prices also
Blouses, Skirts, Slacks, Shorts,
etc.

RADIO REPAIRS performed by
trained technicians under foreign
supervision. Modern, accurate
methods—no guesswork. Repairs
include: cleaning and checking
chassis. Moderate rates, reliable
work. Our reputation is your
guarantee. Phone 26310, and
we'll do the rest. Colonial
Agencies, Szechol Building, 74
Queen's Road.

MAKE a note now. July 28th-
29th, August 4th-5th. GAR-
RISON PLAYERS present
"Thank" Book now at Moutrie.

CARPETS. Distinctive Persian &
Bokhara Carpets make your floor
the envy of your friends. Moti
Bros., 31, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE
SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25
NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds
of materials) at competitive prices
—from HK\$20.00 up. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Inspection cordially
invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor
31D Nathan Road Kowloon.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
Peking and Tientsin, lovely de-
signs and colourings, various sizes
come and inspect at The China
Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th
Floor (Opposite Hong Kong
Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

LADIES, we have at your service
all specialized operations for
Helene Curtiss cool waves,
machineless oil perms, hairdyes &
manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty
Parlour—Phone 50304-43. Han-
kow Road, Kowloon.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A
Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell ex-
clusively carpets and rugs. Please
drop in and have a look.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery
cleaned. In your own home by
modern, convenient DURACLEAN
SERVICE "DURACLEAN COM-
PANY, DEERFIELD, ILL. U.S.A.
Agent: George Lin & Co., 202
Bank of East Asia Building, Tel:
24403.

DOG'S

PEDIGREE BLACK AND TAN
DACHSHUND at stud, 10 months
old and very handsome. No fee.
Tel: 28754.

TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE experienced teacher
gives lessons for beginners and
advanced students by new direct
method. Easy, interesting, highly
recommended. Moderate fee. Box
381 "China Mail".

NOTICE
HONGKONG
& WHAMPOA DOCK
CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that
Mr. Alexander Storrar, B.Sc.,
M.I.N.A., has been appointed
Chief Manager of this Com-
pany as from the 17th July
1950.

By Order of the Board of
Directors

S.T. WILLIAMSON
Chairman

NOTICE
UNIVERSITY
OF HONG KONG

Vacancies exist in the De-
partment of Medicine, Surgery
and Medical Research for
Grade III Laboratory Techni-
cians who have been trained
in haematological, and his-
tological or biochemical tech-
niques. The pay offered is at
the scale \$200—\$15—\$275 Bar
\$300—\$20—\$500, with H.C.L.
Allowance as for Government
on equivalent scales.

Applications must include
detailed of qualifications and
experience, and be accom-
panied by copies of recent
testimonials. All applications
should be in the hands of the
Registrar not later than July
25, 1950.

B. MELLOR,
Registrar.

July 18, 1950.

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MAGNIFIERS

Linen & Diamond
Testors

7x to 20x

MAGNIFIERS
for

READING

with
handle & ruler

CHINESE OPTICAL
COMPANY

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REFRACTING & DISPENSING
67, QUEEN'S ROAD, C.
HONG KONG

SOME OF THE
BEST VIEWS OF
HONG KONG

SEE

CHINA MAIL
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OFFICE
WINDSOR HOUSE

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.
PROPERTY TAX.

Owners of land and/or buildings wherever situate in
the Colony of Hong Kong are reminded that Property Tax
for the Year of Assessment 1950/51 is payable not later than
4 p.m. Monday 31st July, 1950 as under:—

District.	Where payable.
Hong Kong	The Treasury, 1A, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong.
Kowloon	— do —
Tsuen Wan	District Office, New Territories, Kowloon Magistracy Building, Kowloon.
Tai Po	District Office, Tai Po, New Territories.
Yuen Long	District Office, Ping Shan, New Territories.

In the event of default in payment of this tax by the
above due date, a sum of 5% of the amount in default may be
added to the tax and recovered therewith.

ERIC W. PUDNEY

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Hong Kong, July 20, 1950.

HARRIMAN REALTY CO., LTD.

King's Building (2nd floor), 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong.

Real Estate
Brokers
and
Valuers

FURNISHED FLAT ON
MID-LEVEL.

4 rooms, 2 bathrooms, extra toilet,
central heating, 4 miles, etc. \$1,500
per month. Tel: 27771 (Kowloon)

Telegram
"Harriman"
Tel: 81288



Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for
the Colonies, (left) shaking hands with J. D. Clague, of
the Reform Club delegation which interviewed him at Gov-
ernment House yesterday.—("China Mail" Photo).

Adopted boy appears
in Court

An application by Mr. H. W. Fraser for commit-
tal of a 15-year-old boy to Stanley Reforma-
tory was refused by Mr. Thomas Tam at
Central yesterday.

In making the application,
Mr. Fraser said that the boy
was the adopted son of Chow
Yuen-hai, aged 53, and her
husband Chan Shui-wah,
shopkeeper, living at No. 6 Kau
Yui-Fong, third floor.

The boy, said Mr. Fraser, was
presented to the woman at the
Fu Yu Hospital in Canton where
he was three days old. His name
was not known.

The boy attended Chinese
school for six years in Canton
and an English school for two
months. When the boy was 13,
said Mr. Fraser, he became aware
that he was only adopted and
started to disobey his parents.

The boy was in the habit of
kicking the mother and throwing
things at her when reprimanded.
The adopted father had tuber-
culosis and as a result the burden
of the boy's care was left to the
mother.

The boy never made any at-
tempt to help the mother. The
boy was under the influence of
another boy next door.

Mr. Fraser said that he had
spoken to the boy and pointed
out to him his duties towards his
parents.

Mr. Tam said that the reforma-
tory was no use for him and that
Aberdeen was the right place.
Mr. Tam told the mother that
she must pay the full fees.

Mr. Tam told the mother that
it was better to send the boy
back to the country and that he
had no claim or demand on the
people of Hong Kong to look
after him.

Fortunate boy

Addressing the mother, Mr.
Tam said: "You are trying to
avoid your responsibilities and
\$30 might be enough for him in
Canton but not in the Colony."
"Who asked you to adopt this
boy?" Mr. Tam asked. "You
wanted to adopt him and there-
fore you must suffer the con-
sequences."

Addressing the boy, Mr. Tam
said: "You are fortunate to have
a look round the court and see
the number of boys here who
are not so fortunate. They have
no food and are half starved.
When a smaller boy gets a piece
of bread a bigger boy will take
it away from him."

To the woman, Mr. Tam said:
"Next time when the boy kicks
or hits you, you must report to
the police and bring a charge of
assault against him. Then you
will see what this court will do."

To the boy, Mr. Tam said:
"Next time you come before this
court, you will get a sound
thrashing."

"CONTEMPT" BY
BANK CHIEFS

Washington, July 18.
Justice Harold Burton of the
U.S. Supreme Court refused today
to stay the civil contempt con-
viction of the Bank of America and
Trans-America and the President of
the two corporations.
The Federal Circuit Court in
San Francisco convicted them of
disobeying a court order pre-
venting transfer of 22 California
banks and a half dozen branches
from Trans-America to the Bank
of America. Justice Burton said he found no
reason to intervene.
The two corporations and their
Presidents — L. M. Glanville and
Sam Husbands — are under court
order to return the banks back to
Trans-America. Associated Press.

Court
Brevities

"I did not steal the water, the
water was there and I used it,"
was the plea put up by Tse
Chuck, 29-year-old unemployed,
when he was charged before Mr.
d'Almada at Kowloon yesterday
with stealing water from a pipe
to wash clothes in a lavatory in
Jordan Road.

The Magistrate fined him 90
cents out of his property held by
the Police.

A fine of \$1,000 or six months
was imposed on Li Kam-mun,
junk owner, by Mr. d'Almada at
Kowloon yesterday for the pos-
session of 274 detonators, 20
dynamite bombs and 58 sticks
of dynamite aboard his junk in
Clear Water Bay.

Sub-inspector K. C. Cheng
prosecuting asked that a serious
view be taken of the case.

On two charges of armed rob-
bery and possession of arms and
ammunition, two Water Works
Department coolies, Lau Yau,
alias Chu Shing, aged 28, and
Chau Wah, alias Shek Fook, aged
34, were remanded three days
by Mr. Winter at Kowloon yes-
terday.

Defendants were alleged to
have robbed Yuen Lin,
\$5,000 and a woman, Cheung
Kuk, of two gold rings in Castle
Peak Road on Monday night.

NYLON RATION

New York, July 18.
Some major manufacturers of
nylon hosiery, many of them
faced with heavy orders from
retailers, have announced plans
to allot their production during
September.

The producers' action accom-
panied a reduction ranging from
seven to 20 per cent in the
amount of nylon yarn to be made
available to them during August
by the U. S. Textile Institute
and Company, supplier of nylon.

Several cities have reported
"war scare" buying of nylon
hosiery in retail stores. These
stores are trying to assure them-
selves a large supply for future
months.

A number of major firms pro-
ducing branded lines were re-
duced to have informed custo-
mers that no abnormally large
orders for hosiery would be con-
sidered.

With reduced offerings of
nylon yarn for August, hosiery
producers said they adopted an
allotment system for September
to protect regular accounts.—
Associated Press.

NEXT CHANGE AT THE MAJESTIC



San Francisco 24 HOURS AWAY
Honolulu 25 HOURS AWAY
Wake 17 HOURS AWAY
Guam 10 HOURS AWAY
Manila 4 HOURS AWAY
CHOKS AWAY
Fly PAL
AND ARRIVE
FEELING FINE!
PHILIPPINE
AIR LINES
71-20

NESCAFE
Just Add Hot Water
Yes, Nescafe is made in the
cup instantly! Add hot water
and stir. That's all. Add
sugar and cream if you like.
Remember: No growing, no
boiling, no churning. Coffee
lovers should get it today!
It's produced by Nescafe.
A NESTLE Product

CARNIVAL
By Dick Turner

"What do you mean, 'they're not sure the H-bomb will
work'? Haven't they already scared everybody to death
with it?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay
The Authority on Authority

A LOSER ON A LOSER

FANCY PLAYS, thoroughly
understood only by the masters,
are not the main reason why the
top-rankers get more tricks out
of the cards than players they
defeat. More important by far
are the simpler plays which arise
more frequently. Some of those
are not too well understood by
the rank and file of pretty good
players. In this category comes
the device of "discarding a loser
on a loser." One form of the play
is the lead of a card which a
defender can foil by using the
high trump on it while the de-
clarer tosses an otherwise sure
loser from the opposite hand.

S 7 3 2
H K Q 4
D K 8 4
C A 7 6 3
S J 10 9
H A
D 10 9 6 5
C K J 10 8 2

(Dealer: West. North-South
vulnerable).

West North East South
1 C Pass 1 H Pass
1 S Pass 4 H
Rather crazy bid by East, you
will say. Yet, as it developed,
he could have made his contract.

South's diamond 10 lead
brought the J, K and A. The
heart 2 was led, the A winning
and the diamond 5 being return-
ed in the hope that North had

the 8. He did, so the J was
played from dummy and won.
Now East tried to drop both the
K and Q of hearts at once by
leading the 10. This failed,
however, as East should have
known—since South would not
have played the A on the first
heart lead if he held another
card. North won that trick with
the heart Q, led the diamond to
the 9, and the heart K later took
the setting trick.

Sound play by East, after win-
ning the third trick with the dia-
mond Q, would have required
him to hope for an even split of
the missing six spades. In that
case, he could have scored the Q,
K and A and then, on the 6
should have discarded the dia-
mond 7. North of course would
have trumped that with the heart
K, but it would have been the
last trick for his side.

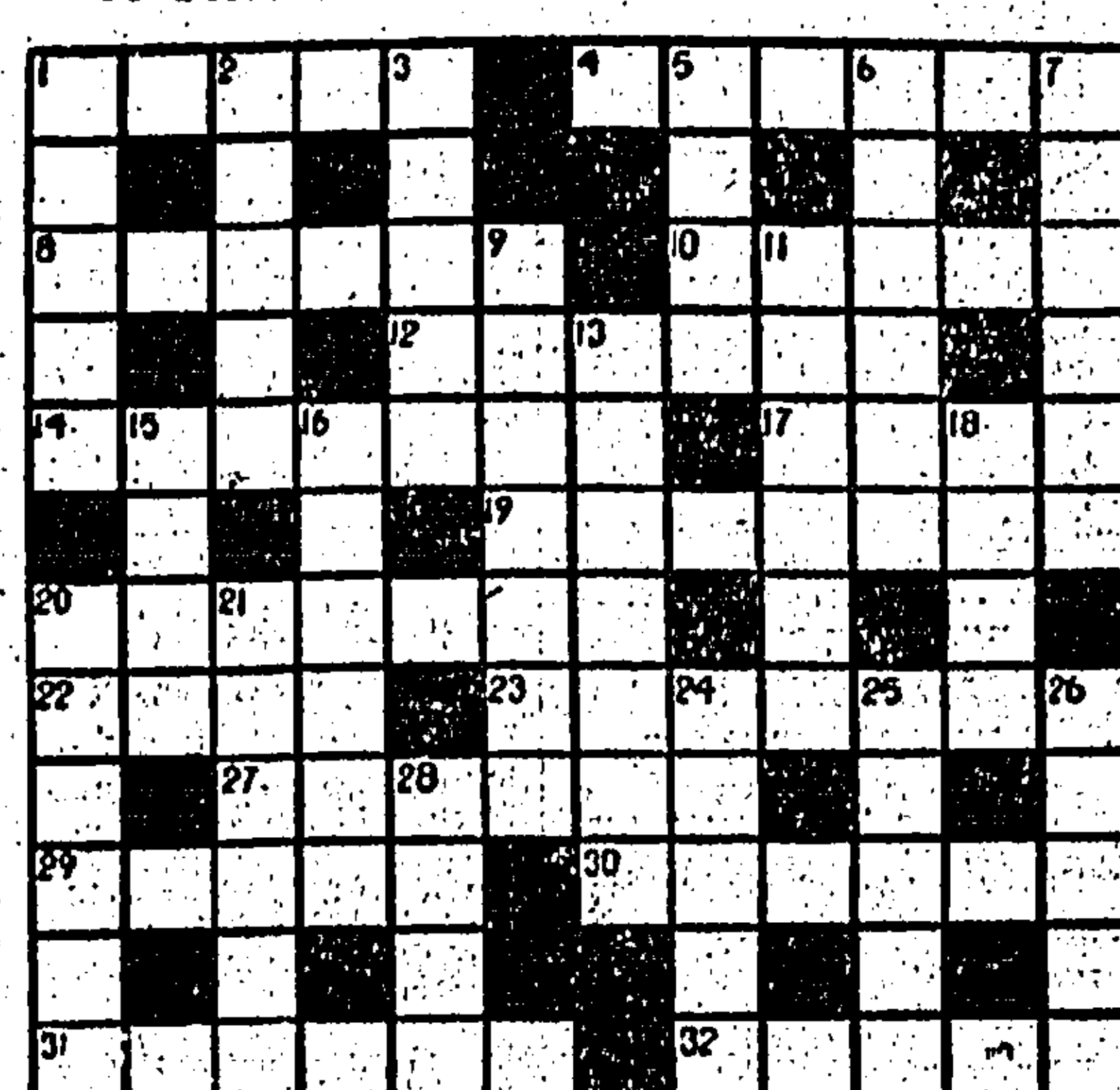
Tomorrow's Problem
S 8 7 5 4 3
H A K 3
D 8 3
C A K J

S A J 10 6
H Q J 9
D 4 2
C Q J 10

(Dealer: South. Both sides
vulnerable).

What should East lead after
South bid 1-Diamond, North 1-
Spade, South 2-Diamonds and
North 3-No Trumps?

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

1 Embraco. 20 Ardent.
4 Pass. 22 Not now.
8 Cement. 23 Recluse.
10 On the 27 Barbarian.
move. 30 Cunning.
12 Jacket. 31 Wrap up.
14 Flower. 32 Novena.
19 Bells. 32 Before time.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS—5 Prologue, 6 Hoop,
9 Absolute, 11 Resident, 13 Easy,
16 Lifeline, 18 Trencher, 19 Doll,
21 Stopping, 25 Flatiron, 28
DOWN—1 Char, 2 Bore, 4
Bore, 7 Lark, 8 Whip, 10 Bore,
12 Bore, 13 Bore, 14 Bore,
15 Bore, 16 Bore, 17 Bore,
18 Bore, 19 Bore, 20 Bore,
21 Bore, 22 Bore, 23 Bore,
24 Bore, 25 Bore, 26 Bore,
27 Bore, 28 Bore, 29 Bore,
30 Bore, 31 Bore, 32 Bore.

Down

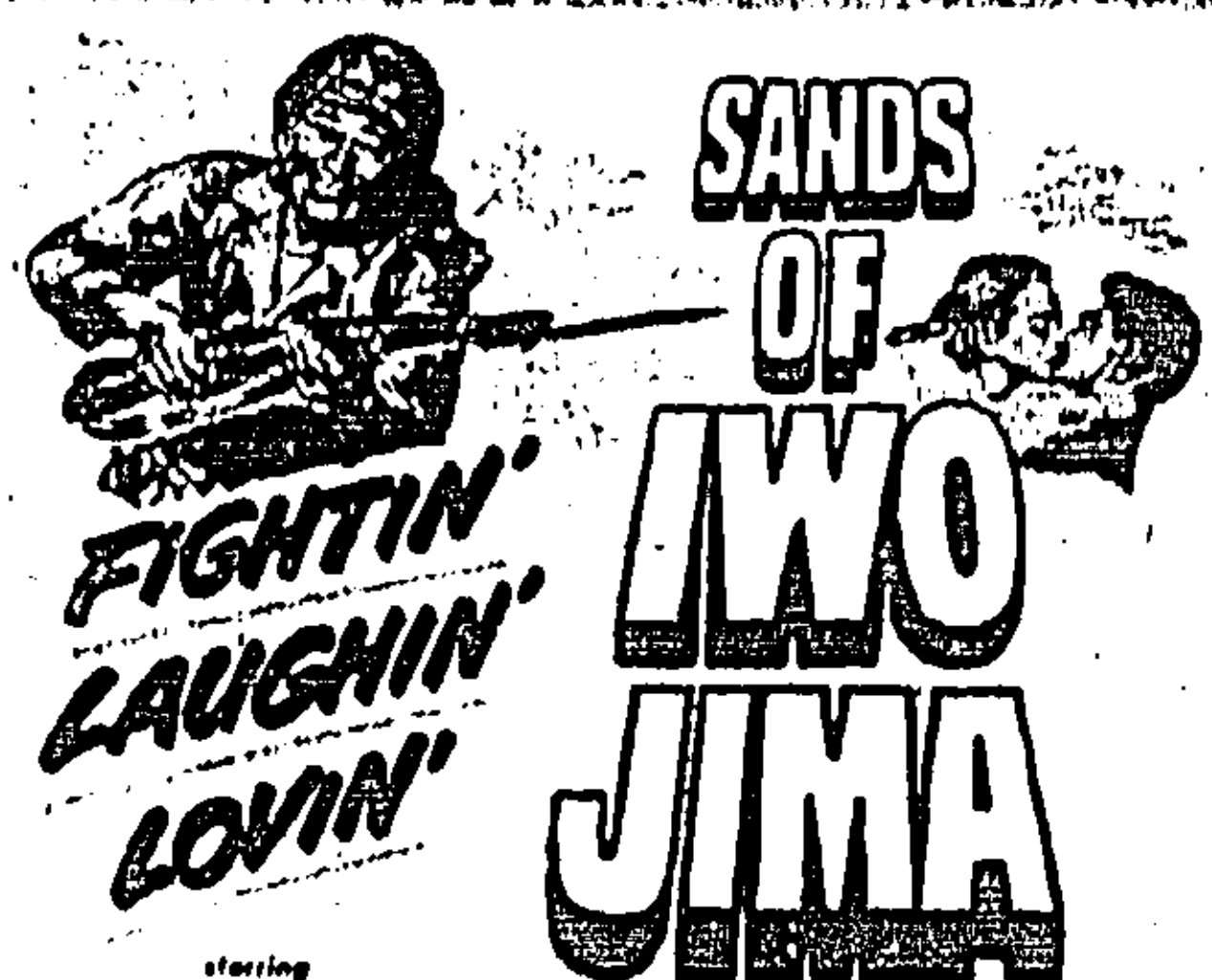
1 Droll. 10 Sort of
shoe.
2 Missile. 18 Departed.
3 Gem. 20 Do badly.
5 Idle. 21 Calumniate.
6 Go the 24 Escape by
rounds. stratagem.
7 Enlists. 25 Deduce.
8 Ruled. 26 Polishing
medium.
11 Infrequently. 28 Necessity.
13 Concise saying. 28 Necessity.
15 Burden.

9 Adult, 10 Snake, 12 Kite, 14
Green, 16 Irate, 17 Enjoy, 19
Dalen, 20 Llama, 21 Blow, 22
Down, 23 Bore, 24 Bore, 25
Bore, 26 Bore, 27 Bore, 28 Bore,
29 Bore, 30 Bore, 31 Bore,
32 Bore.

LEE Theatre
AIR COOLED, DEHUMIDIFIED, OILIZED AND PURIFIED
TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAM OR ROUTE NO. 3 BUS

DAILY AT
2.30, 5.10
7.20 &
9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TODAY
Ending A Record-Breaking Run
THE LAST 3 DAYS
DON'T MISS THIS THRILLING
WAR PICTURE !!



JOHN WAYNE **ADELE MARA** **FORREST TUCKER**
starring **JOHN AGAR** **A REPUBLIC PICTURE**

Added: Latest Gaumont British Newsreel—Final Days at Wimbledon — The Korean War Front — British Fleet in Korean Waters—H.M.S. Jamaica Hit by Shells — B29's Heading for Korea, etc., etc.

COMING ATTRACTION



EILEEN HERLIE
The Great Dramatic Actress
in her First Starring Picture

THE ANGEL WITH THE TRUMPET
co-starring **NORMAN WOOLAND** **DASIL SYDNEY**

LIBERTY
Air-Conditioned

TODAY At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Affiliated Productions presents

LOVE AND HATE

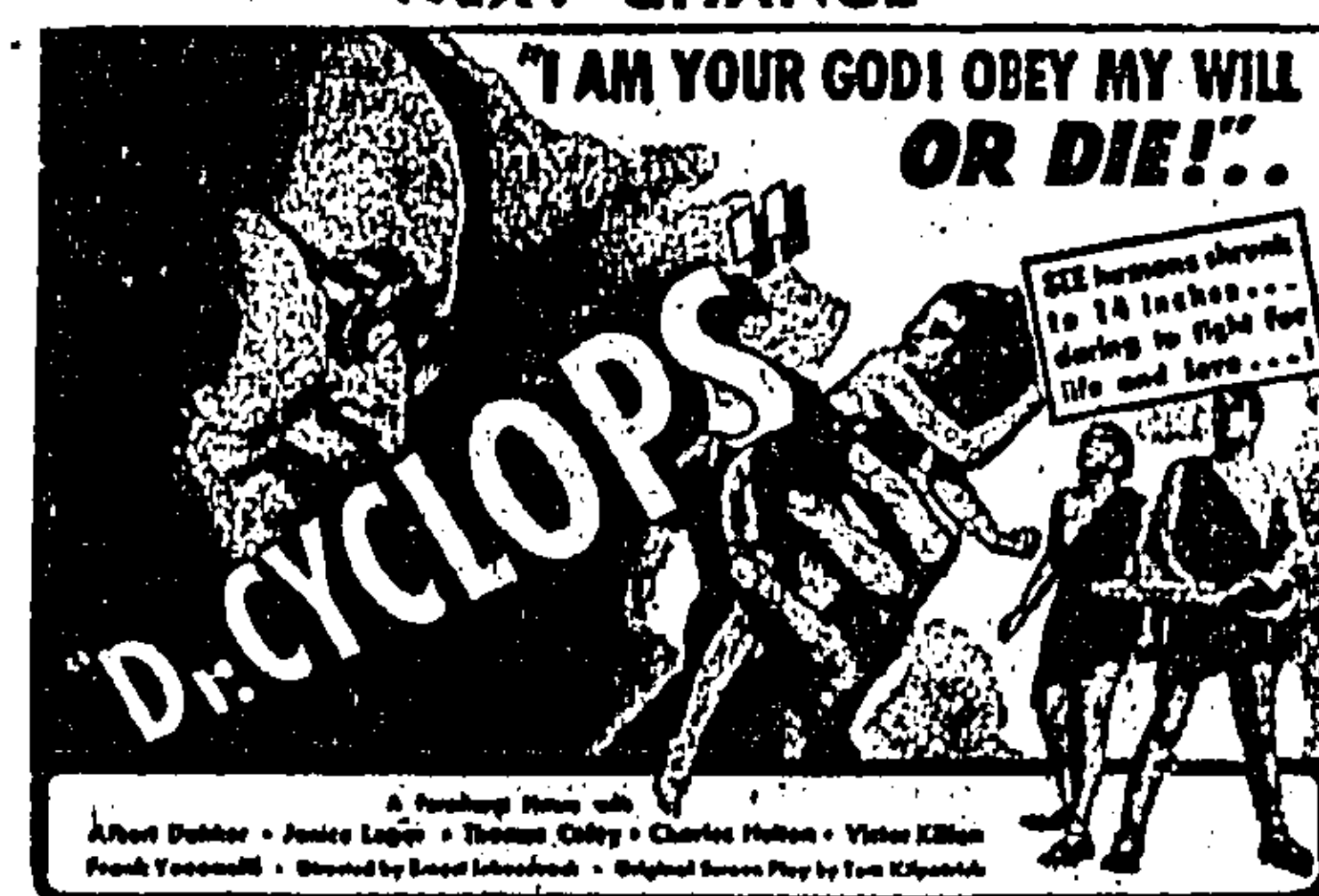
RENEGADE GIRL

starring **ALAN CURTIS** **AMN SAVAGE** **EDWARD BROPHY** **RUSSELL WADE**
Produced and Directed by **WILLIAM BERKE**



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INTERNATIONAL FILMS LTD

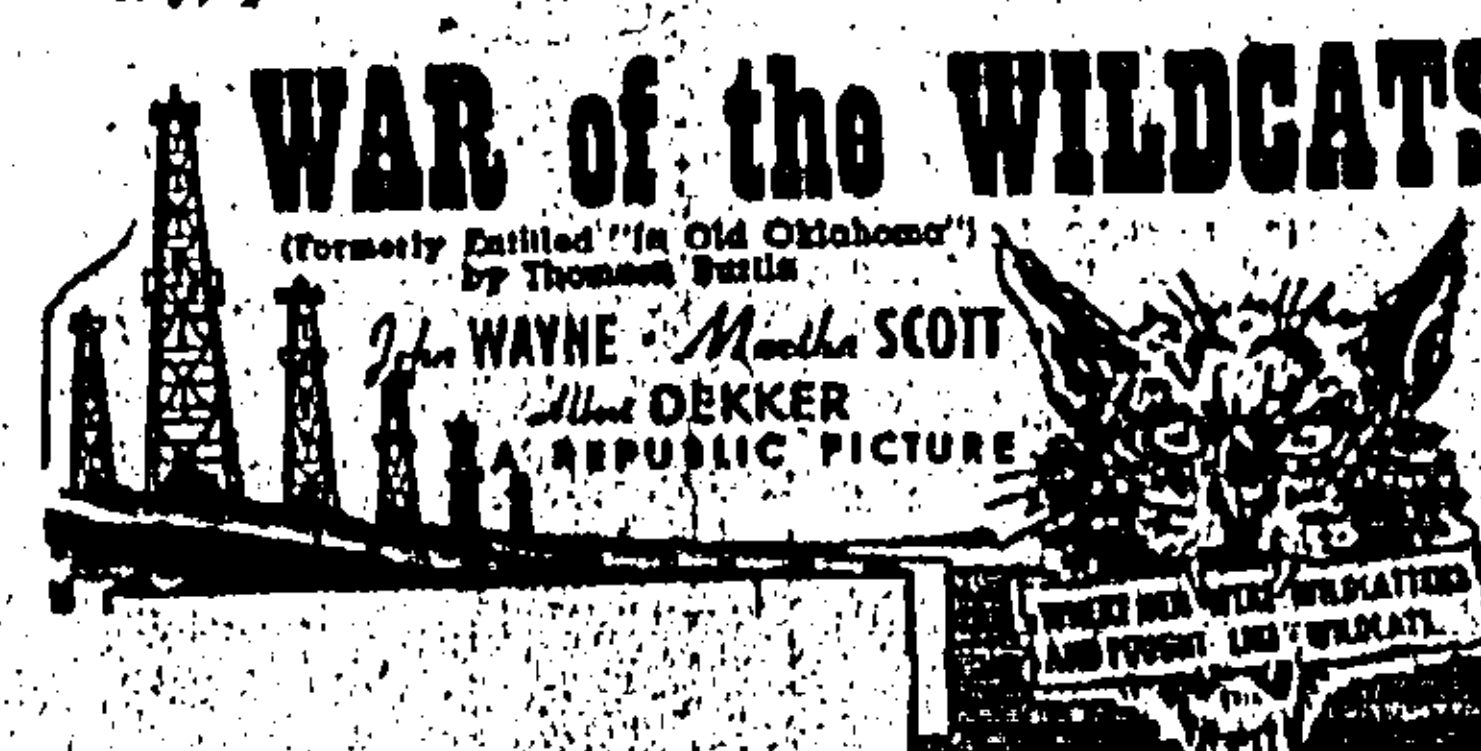
Also: Latest Paramount Newsreels
NEXT CHANGE



ORIENTAL
AIR CONDITIONED

TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
Final Showing Today: 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

PROWLING through Stagnant Pools of Failure...
SCRATCHING for Hidden Wells of Oils... STALKING
money, power and a Woman's Smile!



Commencing Tomorrow—**"Thunder Mountain"**

WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE KOREAN WAR

London, July 18.

As the fighting in Korea settles into what will now clearly be a protracted struggle, the wider implications of the situation which it has created are beginning to fall into some sort of perspective.

The Korean issue can be assessed simultaneously in three different ways.

First, as a straight test of strength between the Communist and non-Communist parts of the world. In this test, the Communists have the military advantage of surprise and what now clearly emerges as careful advance preparations.

Second, as a battle of prestige between America and the Soviet Union, in which the outcome of the Korean clash will influence the attitude of those countries which are still undecided as to their allegiance in the developing world struggle.

Third, as a crisis in the history of the United Nations, which has just completed five years of chequered existence, as the meeting place of the Soviet post-war Communist Empire and the Western Powers.

Here the Soviet denunciation of the action of the Security Council in naming North Korea as an aggressor and intervening in the fighting threatens a final rift which taken in conjunction with the deadlock over the Chinese representation in the United Nations, presents a decisive parting of the ways unless one side or the other revises its attitude.

As far as Korea itself is concerned, it becomes more and more obvious that Moscow selected its ground carefully and is in a position from which it can hope to exploit the situation to Soviet advantage whichever way the situation develops.

Hands free

With no treaty obligations to North Korea, with no troops engaged in the fighting (as far as it is known) and with no commitment in the United Nations resolutions on Korea, Russia has her hands free for manoeuvre.

For the moment, until the impetus of the North Korean offensive is checked by United Nations forces under the supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur, there is little doubt that it suits Moscow very well to hold her hand and confine herself to the propaganda field.

By denouncing America as an imperialist aggressor, and calling for popular agitation in favour of peace, Soviet propaganda conveniently kills two birds with one stone.

It plays upon the inherent longing for peace in all sections of world opinion. It strengthens the arguments of the organisers of the Peace Cam-

paign in collecting signatures throughout the world for peace resolutions worked in general terms and calculated to enlist support among all unpolitically-minded people who fear and detest war.

Appeal to nationalism

In the Far East, it appeals to the post-war surge of nationalism in countries which traditionally suspect the Western Powers of nursing imperialist designs at the expense of their newly-won independence and sovereignty.

If, in due course, it suits Moscow's book for Russia to resume her role as a member of the United Nations or even, without that, to use her influence with the North Koreans, she could then claim this as a triumph for Soviet diplomacy in the cause of peace.

Moscow, moreover, has clearly a vested interest in the fighting lasting as long as possible, provided that the North Koreans maintain the initiative against General MacArthur.

As long as American troops are on the defensive, Moscow, and Peking are well placed to spread in such countries as Indo-China, Malaya and Burma the legend that any support from the Western Powers against the tide of Communist expansion will always be too little and too late—with its obvious corollary that it would be better for these countries to throw in their lot with Communism without further delay.

By acting uncompromisingly and promptly, the United States and the United Nations did much to restore faith in international action in the face of aggression.

Unanimous opinion
Democratic opinion everywhere, despite its fear of a third world war, and with the view that a stand in Korea involved fewer risks of a general conflict than a repetition of the policy of appeasement pursued by the League of Nations at the time of the aggressions of Hitler and Mussolini.

While world opinion will make allowances for the fact that the United Nations in Korea, under the leadership of General MacArthur, has to make up leeway before holding the well-prepared forces of aggression, it will nevertheless tend to lose confidence in American strength unless reasonably quick successes are registered.

One of the main fears of the countries on the periphery of Communist and non-Communist spheres of influence—both in Europe and in the Far East, is precisely that they would be swallowed up in the first wave of Communist aggression before

effective assistance could be mobilised.

Provided that the Korea incident is localised one of the results, which may in the long run be to the advantage of the Western Powers, is that the lesson of even relative unpreparedness will have been driven home among all the member States of the Atlantic Union.

Already in Washington there are signs that the machinery of Congressional approval for the successive steps involved in global defence has been jolted out of its peacetime tempo into something approaching the activity of a Presidential direction.

Moscow talks

It is against this background that the Russian exchange of diplomatic exchanges in Moscow on the possibility of Russia using her influence in North Korea to bring the fighting to an end.

These exchanges, which began at the outbreak of the hostilities with a formal British request that Moscow should co-operate in checking the spread of fighting, were conducted under the disadvantage that whereas Britain, as a member of the United Nations and a subscriber to the resolutions of the Security Council, obviously based her attitude on the action of the United Nations, Moscow had meanwhile denounced these in the most sweeping terms.

An undercurrent of anxiety has been noticeable here that the Korean incident, which so far shows reasonable signs of remaining localised, may be superseded by complications in Taiwan.

Whereas the action in Korea is conducted by the United Nations, any action arising out of President Truman's declared intention of defending Taiwan against an attack by Communist China would find the members of the non-Communist part of the United Nations of differing opinions.

The United States recognises the Nationalist Government of China now in refuge on Taiwan. Britain does not and, although not in diplomatic relations with the Peking regime, has formally recognised it as the Government of China.

Principal danger

Whereas Russia has no commitments in Korea, she has a military obligation to China under the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of mutual friendship and assistance—which China might invoke in the event of a clash over Taiwan.

The American view that Taiwan is a Japanese territory—in spite of the Allied wartime declaration of intention to return it to the Republic of China—until the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty, is regarded by Britain as sound under international law.

In addition, the mutual assistance clause specifies aid in the event of an attack on either party by Japan or other powers allied with Japan—which hardly applies to the United States.

But these legal considerations do not altogether remove the impression that it is in Taiwan, and not in Korea itself, that the principal danger of an extension of the conflict lies.—Reuter.

MOLUCCAS "WAR"

Jakarta, July 18.
Reliable sources said today that the Indonesian Army planned an island-hopping campaign to seize Ceram and other South Moluccan islands held by rebel forces. The Army could bypass the rebel stronghold of Ambon.

Military headquarters said landings were made on Friday on Buru Island and the capital city of Namlea was captured.—United Press.

Commandos' first brush in Malaya

Singapore, July 18.
A Royal Marine Commando brigade, under Army Command, has had its first jungle action with terrorists somewhere in Malaya, the Army Headquarters disclosed tonight.

The Commandos were joined by Marine detachments from warships carrying out landing operations in coastal areas where guerrillas were believed to be lurking.

A communique issued tonight said that the Marines had acquitted themselves well.

No details of the action were given. But it was reported unofficially that the jungle clash occurred in Kedah State, the Marines killing two terrorists without loss to themselves.—Reuter.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Saigon, July 18.
Henri Bonvincini, director of the anti-Communist "Saigon Press", was gravely wounded today by terrorists.

Bonvincini was shot in the head when he got into his car to drive to work. The bullet, from a Colt .45-calibre pistol, lodged in his brain.

After firing, the terrorist hurled a British-type grenade into the car, but the grenade failed to explode.

Bonvincini, a bitter enemy of the Communist Viet Minh forces, had been condemned to death in broadcasts by the official Viet Minh radio, as had been many other anti-Communists who had been similarly attacked.—United Press.

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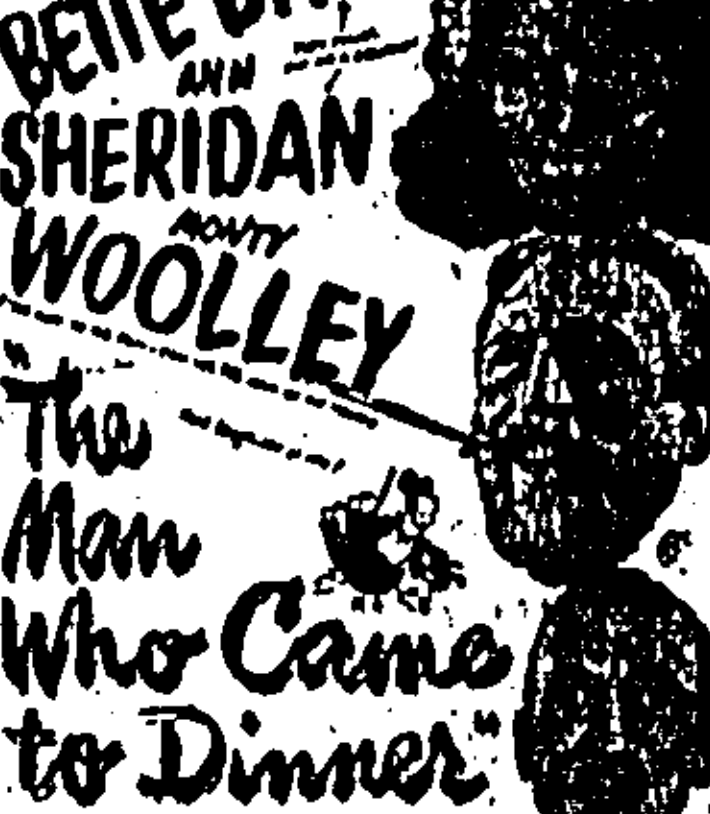
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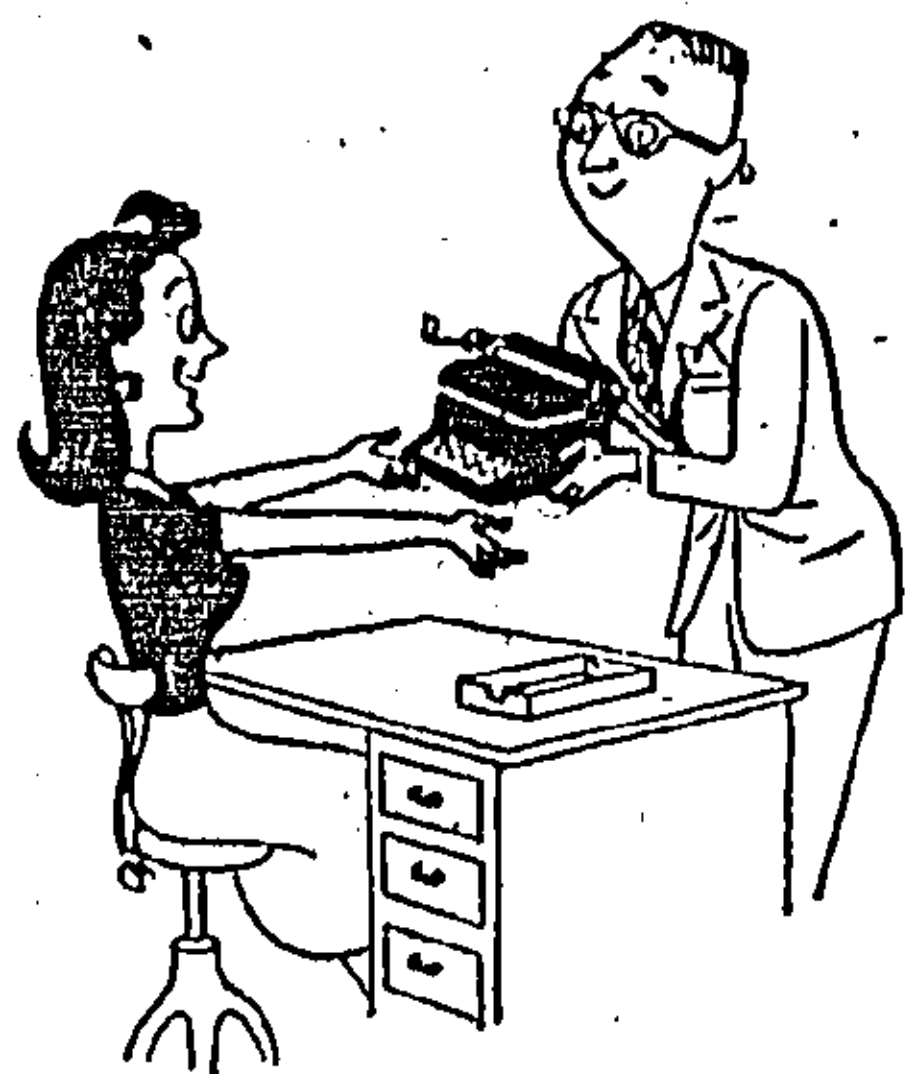


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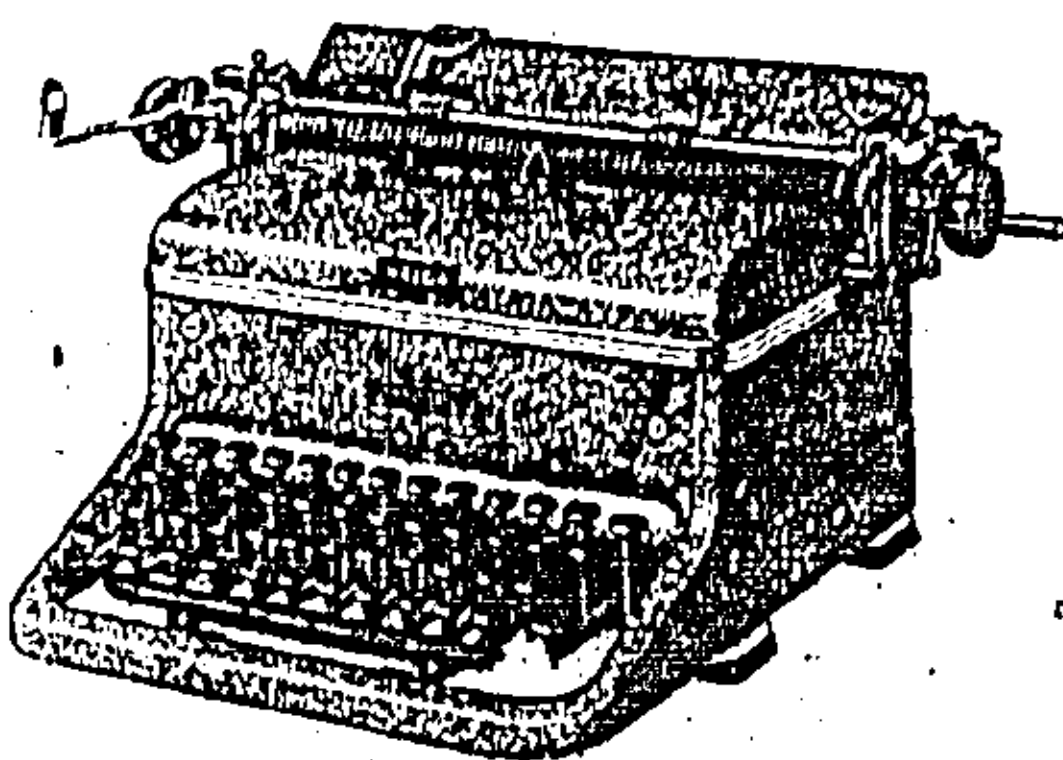
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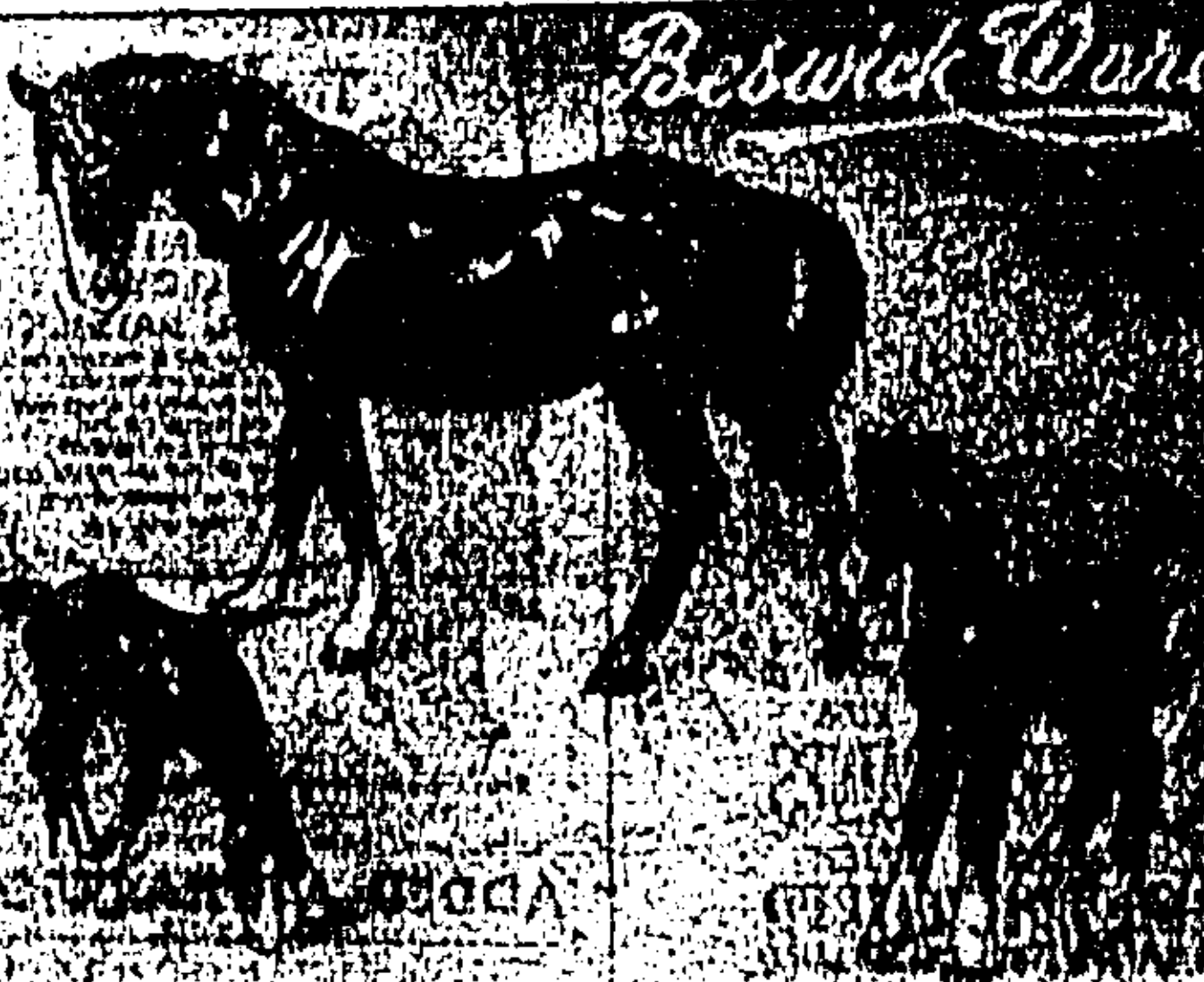
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PRE-ARRANGED AGGRESSION

Fifteen days before the invasion of South Korea began, advance notice was given by the Communists of their plans to unite all of Korea under a single Parliament by August 15—the fifth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule. The knowledge of this advance notice did not become available in Washington until the day after the invasion began. The story is revealed by the New York Times' correspondent W. H. Lawrence, in a message from the Capitol on June 26, when a translation of the article in the Moscow Izvestia was secured from the Library of Congress.

The Moscow paper carried on June 10 a Tass despatch from Pyongyang under the headline "For a United Democratic Korea." It may have been noted by one or other of the diplomatic missions in Moscow, but if so its significance seems to have been missed. The despatch revealed the plan of the North Korean Communists to hold general elections throughout North and South Korea between August 5 and 8—the dates on which it was clearly expected the conquest of the South would be completed and control established. As the Washington correspondent points out, the plain inference that unity must be achieved and quickly, even if peaceful negotiations failed, could be seen in this paragraph of the Izvestia despatch, quoting the North Korean Patriotic Front:

"On the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Korea, the people of South and North Korea can and should mark this day by celebrating it in the folds of one united democratic State."

The Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Patriotic Front were quoted as declaring that:

"We have never considered and shall never consider the 38th Parallel as a State boundary. The Korean people in the South and in the North are impatiently waiting for the liberation of their country. They wish to live in a State united politically, economically and culturally."

This Communist Front said that its previous appeals for the peaceful unity of the country had not been realised, and asserted that this condition should not be allowed to continue beyond the fifth anniversary of liberation. No mention was made, of course, of actual plans to invade South Korea, but the implications were clear enough by reason of the time limit and the unacceptability of the condition to South Korea, whose moral position had been newly strengthened by the successful general elections. There was no prospect whatever of a joint meeting in Seoul by August 15 unless the city had first been taken by military force. Moreover, the North Koreans reiterated in advance that they would allow no interference by the Korean Commission of the United Nations in "the work of uniting the country."

All the blame for the division of the country was put on to "American imperialism" and on Dr. Syngman Rhee. The Soviet's part in perpetrating what was only intended to be an occupational division was of course ignored. As was the fact that for two years General Rhee, the latter the United Nations Commission, had worked

The war in Southern Korea does not go well for the Americans. All week the news has been of withdrawals, of U.S. troops trapped, of apparent confusion all along the line.

And in Britain the armchair critics at the old game with their mean phrases and petty gibes.

"What a shambles!" "If the Yanks are making a hash of it—they never were a patch on the British as fighting men."

It's all starting all over again. And it must be stopped. A moment's reflection would show how unjustified it is. But the armchair strategist is not given to reflection. The last war should have taught him something, but evidently didn't.

First thing he overlooks is that if the war goes badly for the U.S., it goes badly for Britain.

Second, if mistakes are being made they are the result of a brave decision, not the lack of fighting ability.

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KOREA: THE ROT PEOPLE TALK IN BRITAIN

It was a small force—you cannot play on large-scale military operations in 24 hours. Even today a faint glimmer of light is visible at the end of the tunnel.

This meagre force has been operating in mountain weather, in an undeveloped country, with unreliable allies, and almost certainly without adequate communications and supplies.

Its only secure base for reinforcements and equipment lies some 300 miles distant by sea.

And 50,000 Communist troops, spread along a front of 150 miles and handled with some degree of skill, are operating against it.

It is a classical picture of the "guilt situation"; and the conditions of war in a full situation have to be experienced to be appreciated.

This one has been marked by thick cloud, heavy rain, little air support; roads cluttered with the debris of the broken South Korean forces; roads which are in any case only mud tracks off which vehicles slide.

The rest of the picture is one that can be filled in easily by anyone who has seen war: the improvisations from which a hastily-gathered force inevitably suffers; inadequate supplies; the reports; the inevitable mistakes; the inevitable losses.

These are circumstances which try even the most seasoned

troops; and these were exactly the circumstances under which the joint American-South Korean headquarters at Suwon were hurriedly and unnecessarily evacuated on the night of July 1.

Long, hard struggle

The armchair critics made great play with that evacuation—without any consideration of the circumstances attending it.

Mr. Eden said in the House of Commons: "It is not a situation which can be handled by one or two American divisions. . . . It may be a long and hard struggle."

So far as the Americans are concerned this has not been even the opening battle of the war; it is only the first skirmish in a struggle to which they are fully committed—and to which British, too, are fully committed.

In American-occupied Japan there are 123,000 U.S. troops on which General MacArthur can draw for immediate support; in America perhaps another two to three divisions could be made available quickly.

Essential was speed

Possibly even these forces may not be sufficient, especially if the American troops now fighting in Korea find themselves unable to keep their foothold.

If the critics say that the Americans should not have gone into action until they were ready to mount a sizeable operation, what is the answer to that? Simply and forcefully that time was too short. Speed was the dominant essential.

The primary decision was whether or not this Communist aggression was to be resisted at all.

If the answer was "Yes" then it had to be resisted immediately, not three months later after an expeditionary force and all that it implies, had been prepared—and after the Southern Koreans had been rapidly and efficiently trampled underfoot.

To intervene at once, with whatever force was available—it is reported that the first U.S. detachment was only about 1,000 men—was a political decision and not a military one. A political decision—like the British action in sending troops to Greece in 1941—is always attended by dangers and drawbacks, but they must be accepted as the Americans have accepted them.

Not even the armchair critics attack the basic American decision. Not to move in the face of this aggression would inevitably have led to a further and more dangerous one. Surely we learned that lesson between 1939 and 1939.

But to expect that the American military movements could have followed any other pattern, and that such an improvised and initially weak operation would at once check the Red aggression, is to be guilty either of an optimism so blind as to be fatuous, or a dangerous under-estimation of the enemy we face.

This is not the time to make either of these blunders.

When I was in Washington two years ago I was struck by some of his statements on military tactics. For instance, of the Japanese he said:

"If you force them into a corner they will fight viciously to the death. They can live a long time on a little rice and a few supplies. Flank them, give them a line of retreat, even though it may lead nowhere, and you have them. You save lives every time."

This 70-year-old general is not the secluded, demagogic god some American newspapers make out.

Rising at 7 a.m., he breakfasts with his Australian wife and his 10-year-old son before going to his office in a black limousine, the biggest in Japan.

Lunching at two o'clock, usually with a number of guests, he discusses the problems of the day.

He never misses an hour's afternoon nap, but he works from four till eight.

He shuns social gatherings and hardly ever entertains on a large scale, but with his family and his closest staff often sees a film show at his home.

We learn how much the present fighting means to him when we recall his own words:

"Southern Korea, the Philippines, and Japan form a sturdy pillar in a triangular buttress completely before all the peoples of the Far East the wisdom of the 'democratic concept'."

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MacArthur—his method and his mission

The name General Douglas MacArthur calls to mind a picture of a colourful and powerful military personality.

The tasks before him in Korea are, however, anything but romantic. They are concrete and clear cut.

He is asked to clear Southern Korea from the Northern invaders in the shortest possible time and with what appears to be a minimum of ground forces, but with an almost unchallenged control of the sea and a very substantial air force. There were two ways open to him:

1. To continue what seems to be the strategy in Korea, that is to ferry troops into operational sectors at an accelerated pace to stabilise the front somewhere near the 37th Parallel and to collect there sufficient forces for a counter-attack against 50,000 Northern mobile troops; or

2. To secure such bases in the extreme South, the port of Pusan, for example, at which troops and material can accumulate until weather and the arrival of amphibious units off the coast permit a daring operation of sealing off the South from the North near the 38th Parallel. This would spell total destruction of all Northern Korean forces at present advancing South.

General MacArthur was forced initially to adopt the first course in order to prevent a complete

collapse of Southern positions within the first week of fighting. He knew that he would be sending troops into a theatre of operations which had been declared indecisive by the three Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. only three months ago.

If, therefore, we hear complaints that the "too-little-too-late" picture is once again presented we should remember that this is caused by the piecemeal arrival of these troops inside Korea, not by a lack of material and troops on the side of the defending forces in nearby theatres, such as Japan and the Philippines.

But this present process has to stop or else the U.S. forces in Korea may find themselves in a second Bataan battle, which marked U.S. defeat in the Philippines.

We know today that General MacArthur received his orders personally to leave Bataan from his C-in-C, President Roosevelt, after Mr. Churchill had read to the President a copy of a telegram sent by His Majesty's Government to the C-in-C, B.E.A.F., France in May 1940, in which there occurred the passage:

"This Lord Gort's order to return home is in accordance with correct military procedure, and his personal discretion is left to you in the matter."

We know that General MacArthur is a tenacious defender and would have preferred to stay with his troops to the last, but he obeyed orders to any good soldier must.

It is possible that the development of strategy in Korea will be coloured by the General's tenacious defence. Influence over Japan, which will make him loath to yield even a mile to the Northern troops without fighting them with whatever he has at hand.

But purely military considerations may cause him to proceed with securing concentrations of troops outside the immediate battle area in order to hold on to key points in Korea.

The outstanding dangers are these:

1. The American forces now in Korea may be forced into a general retreat and lose control over the all-important bases.

2. An eventual U.S. counter-offensive would then have to start by landings on the tip of South Korea, and be forced to drive the invaders all the way back to the North, leaving large areas of the country unprotected.

3. So the final phase of clearing Korea would be protected, as in Greece and Malaya.

No man is better qualified than MacArthur to face this task. One word speaks highly for him.

When I was in Washington two years ago I was struck by some of his statements on military tactics. For instance, of the Japanese he said:

"If you force them into a corner they will fight viciously to the death. They can live a long time on a little rice and a few supplies. Flank them, give them a line of retreat, even though it may lead nowhere, and you have them. You save lives every time."

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Lunching at two o'clock, usually with a number of guests, he discusses the problems of the day.

He never misses an hour's afternoon nap, but he works from four till eight.

He shuns social gatherings and hardly ever entertains on a large scale, but with his family and his closest staff often sees a film show at his home.

We learn how much the present fighting means to him when we recall his own words:

"Southern Korea, the Philippines, and Japan form a sturdy pillar in a triangular buttress completely before all the peoples of the Far East the wisdom of the 'democratic concept'."

We know how much the present fighting means to him when we recall his own words:

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Gold war. As one executive said to the other, "It's all for one, and won for all."

"human receives U.N. note for more

NEHRU PLAN REJECTED

America's reply handed to Indian Ambassador NO DEAL ON KOREA

Washington, July 18.

The United States has rejected India's proposal for a Soviet-American deal to end the Korean war.

The text of the American reply was not made public immediately, but authoritative sources said it rejected suggestions that the United States help seat Communist China on the United Nations Security Council in return for a cease-fire in Korea.

The Assistant Secretary of State, George McGhee, handed the American reply to the Indian Ambassador, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, in the course of a 20-minute conference in the State Department.

A State Department spokesman said that the American reply to the Korean peace move by the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, was sent to the United States Ambassador in India, Mr. Loy Henderson, last night.

RUSSIAN ADVISERS IN KOREA

Washington, July 18.

The Army said today that it has definite information that there are Russian advisers with a certain unit of the North Korea Army.

Reporters were told at a Pentagon briefing that between 10 and 20 Russian officers are with the unit. Its identity was not disclosed.

This gives the first confirmation that the American army has had of the presence of Russian advisers with the North Koreans, the briefing officer said.

Asked whether the Army's information is that the Russians are advisers rather than combatants, the spokesman replied: "As far as we know."

A reporter asked how the Army knows about the Russians—had any been captured?

The reply: "No comment."

The briefing officer said he did not know whether the Russians are in uniform.

And he declined to give any idea as to the size of the unit to which the advisers are attached.

A reporter observed that, if they are assigned to a squad, they would seem to constitute "pretty heavy representation."

The briefing officer told reporters they could see the reason why "you have to be very careful what you say."

The U.S. has military advisers with the South Korean Army, in addition to the American troops units fighting in Korea.—Associated Press.

U.S. MISSION GOING TO BURMA

Washington, July 18.

The Economic Co-operation Administration is expected to announce this week that an American technical aid and economic mission is being sent to Burma.

Headed by Mr. Abbot Low Moffat, now Deputy Chief of the Marshall Plan Mission in London, the mission is expected to leave for Rangoon in September.

Pending negotiations with the Burmese Government, the amount of funds for Burmese projects has not been determined.

Burma will receive aid in the development of industrial and agricultural projects under the South Eastern Asia economic programme.

Mr. Moffat, aged 49, is a New York lawyer.—Associated Press.

"ELECTIONS" IN SOUTH KOREA

Tokyo, July 18.

A Seoul Radio broadcast tonight by the Communist People's Committee in Seoul announced that it will hold elections in the occupied areas of Korea South of the 38th parallel starting on July 25.

Peking Radio also heard in Tokyo, gave some additional details, saying "all Koreans above 20 have the right to elect and be elected to the People's Committee in the liberated areas of South Korea, regardless of sex, nationality, class, creed, length of residence, property or degree of education." But, it said, "only exceptions are 'pro-Japanese, pro-Americans and people suffering from nervous disorders.'"

SABOTAGE IN DESTROYER

London, July 18.

The Admiralty announced tonight that an unexpected mechanical trouble had caused the 1,700-ton destroyer "Cavalier" at Rosyth, Scotland, and possibility of sabotage could not be ruled out.—Reuter.

UNRRA plan for Korea

Lake Success, July 18.

A type of UNRRA for the Korean Republic, with economic aid of the embattled area both now and after the end of hostilities, has been proposed to delegations by several high United Nations officials.

The proposed relief scheme, based on the assumption that the North Koreans would be pushed back to the 38th Parallel, is understood to envisage large-scale economic, medical and technical aid to the Republic after the fighting ends.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S PLAIN WARNING

Munich, July 18.

American reaction to a possible attack on West Germany would be certainly much quicker than in the case of Korea, Dr. George N. Shuster, newly appointed U.S. State Commissioner in Bavaria, said today.

Speaking to a Press conference in German, Dr. Shuster explained that the United States had to have the approval of the United Nations before taking action.

"An attack on West Germany would be equal to an attack on America. It would cause immediate reaction on the part of the U.S.," the State Commissioner said.

Addressing his first Press conference in the Bavarian capital, he stressed that the United States would fulfill its obligations to protect the West German Federal Republic.

"If we care for the South Koreans, how much more do we care for the West Germans?" Dr. Shuster asked.

Dr. Shuster criticized war-jitters Germans who were reported to be hoarding food in large quantities. "In case of an atomic war, all parts of the world would be equally threatened," he said.

"And I believe that in this case it would be more dangerous to be in New York's Fifth Avenue than in Munich," Associated Press.

KMT AGENTS IN SHANGHAI BUSY

Nationalist secret agents are having a field day in Shanghai, where they are operating secret radio stations, organizing sabotage and generally trying to disrupt Communist procedure.

Reports reaching here said that five clandestine radio stations were uncovered in two days. They were giving intelligence to the Nationalist government in Taiwan, police raiders also seized a quantity of secret codes, arms and ammunition.

The Nationalist agents, operating under such names as the "Shanghai Anti-Communist Army" and "Kiangsu province River police," increased their activities substantially after the Nationalists evacuated the Chinese Islands in May.

Although they centre their activities in Shanghai, they also cover the entire East China area from Shanghai to Chekiang, travelling in the guise of tradesmen or merchants.—United Press.

Moscow talks

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had received a full report of the talks which the Ambassador to Russia, Sir David Kelly, had last night with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

The discussions were a continuation of earlier talks with Mr. Gromyko, but he would give no further information.

The spokesman emphasized that the steps taken by Mr. Nehru and the Gromyko-Kelly talks were entirely separate matters.

No consultation or co-ordination had taken place between the British and Indian Governments, he said.

The British Government was not taking any initiative in the United Nations over the admission of Communist China.

The spokesman added that the possibility of another Kelly-Gromyko meeting should not be discounted.

U.S. reaction

The New York "Daily News" said in an editorial "Stalin is attempting to use Nehru as a contact man or cat's paw in a new game of international blackmail."

"It would be lovely to end the Korean war right now. But not that way," it said.

The New York "Post" said that Premier Stalin's reply to Mr. Nehru "is sparse, cryptic and cold of comfort."

"We cannot again give way to bargaining at gunpoint; the road to Munich still leads to Danzig, to Paris and to Pearl Harbor," it declared.

The New York "Daily Compass" said: "Mr. Nehru holds the key to peace with honour."

"Let it never be said that America is too proud to enter that door."

The "Times" and the "Herald-Tribune" have not commented. United Press, Reuter and Associated Press.

BRITISH VIEWS IN HARMONY WITH AMERICAN

London, July 18.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and his Cabinet today put the finishing touches to their reaction to Marshal Stalin's comment on the proposal made by Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, that Communist China should be admitted to the Security Council to pave the way for a peaceful solution.

Mr. Attlee's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon about Britain's position in Korea was interpreted as meaning that the British attitude to the Nehru-Stalin exchanges, when finally made public, will be substantially in harmony with that of the United States.

The British reply, it is thought, will in all events seek to avoid two possible pitfalls.

First, it will make clear that Britain in no way wishes to discourage Pandit Nehru's sincere desire to explore any chances of a peaceful settlement inside the United Nations.

Secondly, it will make equally clear that Britain has no intention of allowing either the Soviet proposals or the divergences in Britain's China policy from that of America to drive a wedge between London and Washington.

He made the statement at the end of questions about the Nehru-Stalin correspondence.

A Labour member, Mr. Emrys Hughes, had asked what representations he had received from Pandit Nehru on the war in Korea.

Supporting UN

Mr. Attlee replied, "The British Government are in constant consultation with all the Commonwealth Governments on all questions concerning the Korean situation. It would be contrary to existing practice to reveal the nature of the confidential communications which have passed between Commonwealth Governments."

Mr. Hughes further asked, "In view of the intense interest with which these notes have been followed throughout the world, will you assure us you are doing your best to support Mr. Nehru in his action?"

Mr. Attlee replied, "The British Government are doing its best to support the United Nations declaration."

Cheers greeted this statement.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Deputy Opposition leader, said, "In view of the published correspondence, may I ask the Government to make it clear that they stand by the two resolutions passed by the Security Council on June 25 and 27 and that the Government have no intention of altering their position at all?"

Mr. Attlee replied, "You are perfectly right."—Reuter.

AUTHOR'S DEATH

Torrington, Connecticut, July 18.

Carl Van Doren, aged 64, died at hospital here today.

The widely known author and lecturer was stricken with coronary thrombosis.—United Press.

Washington, July 18.

Edmund Kaufmann, 64-year-old merchant and philanthropist, died at his home here today.—United Press.

SERIOUS LEAK OF SECRETS

New York, July 18.

A newspaper columnist, Robert S. Allen, repeated today that American Defence Department authorities were gravely disturbed over a serious security leak involving vital American defences for Taiwan.

In a Washington despatch, Mr. Allen said that within 36 hours of President Truman secretly ordering these military measures, the information was in the hands of Moscow and the Chinese Communists.

"Counter-intelligence officials are still in the dark whether the astounding leak occurred in Washington or in Taiwan," he wrote.

"They suspect the latter, because Chiang Kai-shek's forces are known to be honeycombed with Communist agents."

Mr. Allen said that the leak concerned an order directing the Air Force to instal certain jet fighter squadrons on three small islands near Taiwan.

"As the Communists have the information, some of the details of this 'secret' plan can be reported," he said.

"The islands are Shima, Migaka, Shima and Shioaki—Shima, of the Sakishima group to the East of Northern Taiwan."

Shima is the closest, about 100 air miles from Taiwan. The others are within 200 miles. All were said to have excellent air strips built by the Japanese during the war.

"This fact, and the closeness of the islands make them powerful defensive factors to Taiwan," Mr. Allen wrote.—Reuter.

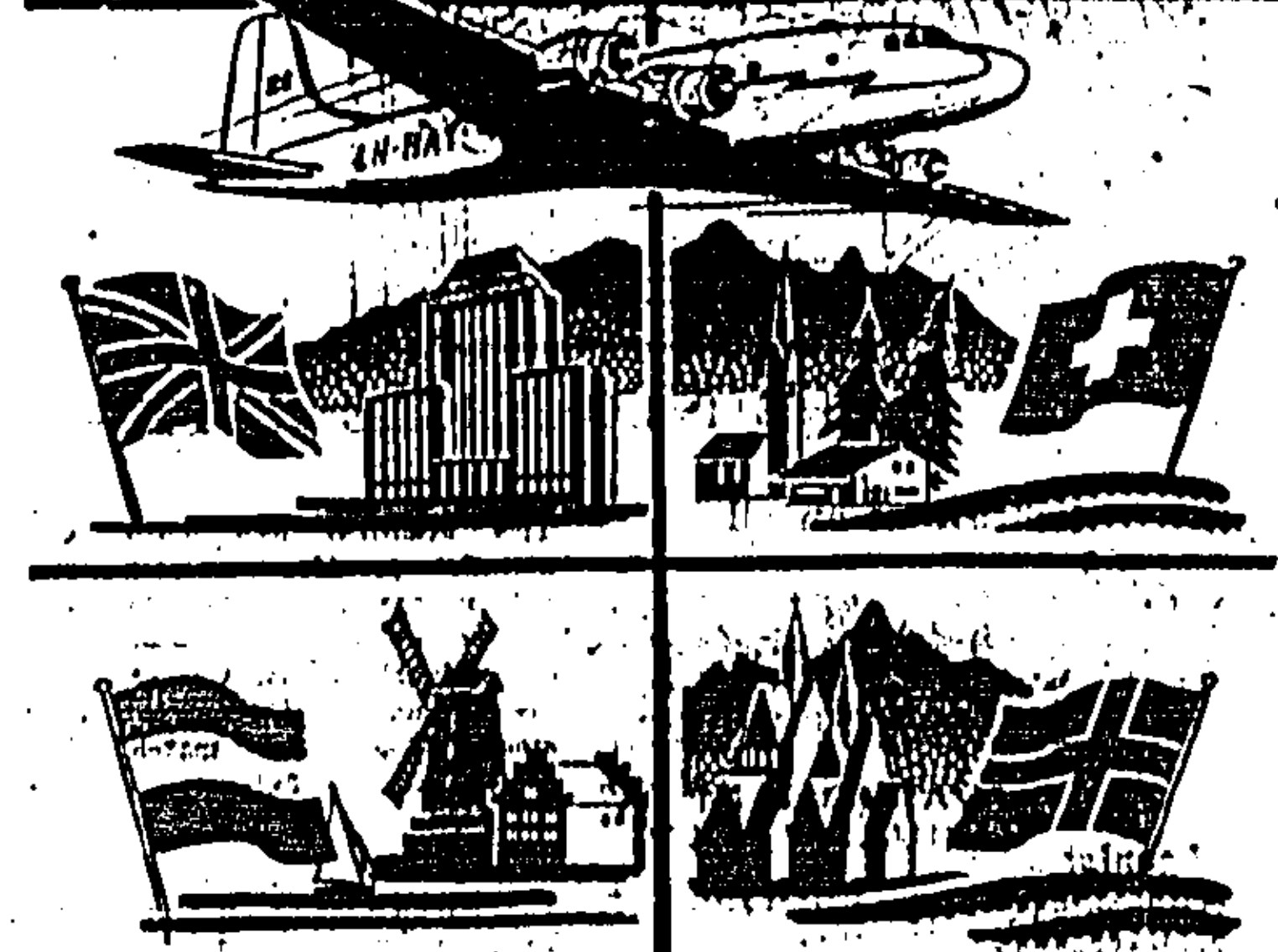
FRANCE'S VIEW

Paris, July 18.

The French Government holds that the withdrawal of Communist troops to the 38th parallel is the first condition to restoring peace in Korea, official sources said.

Marshal Stalin's Note to India's Premier, Pandit Nehru, was received here with satisfaction in so far as it reflects a desire for peace. But first, these sources said, the aggressor must return to the 38th parallel. The seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations cannot be made a prerequisite to a solution of the Korean problem, they added.—United Press.

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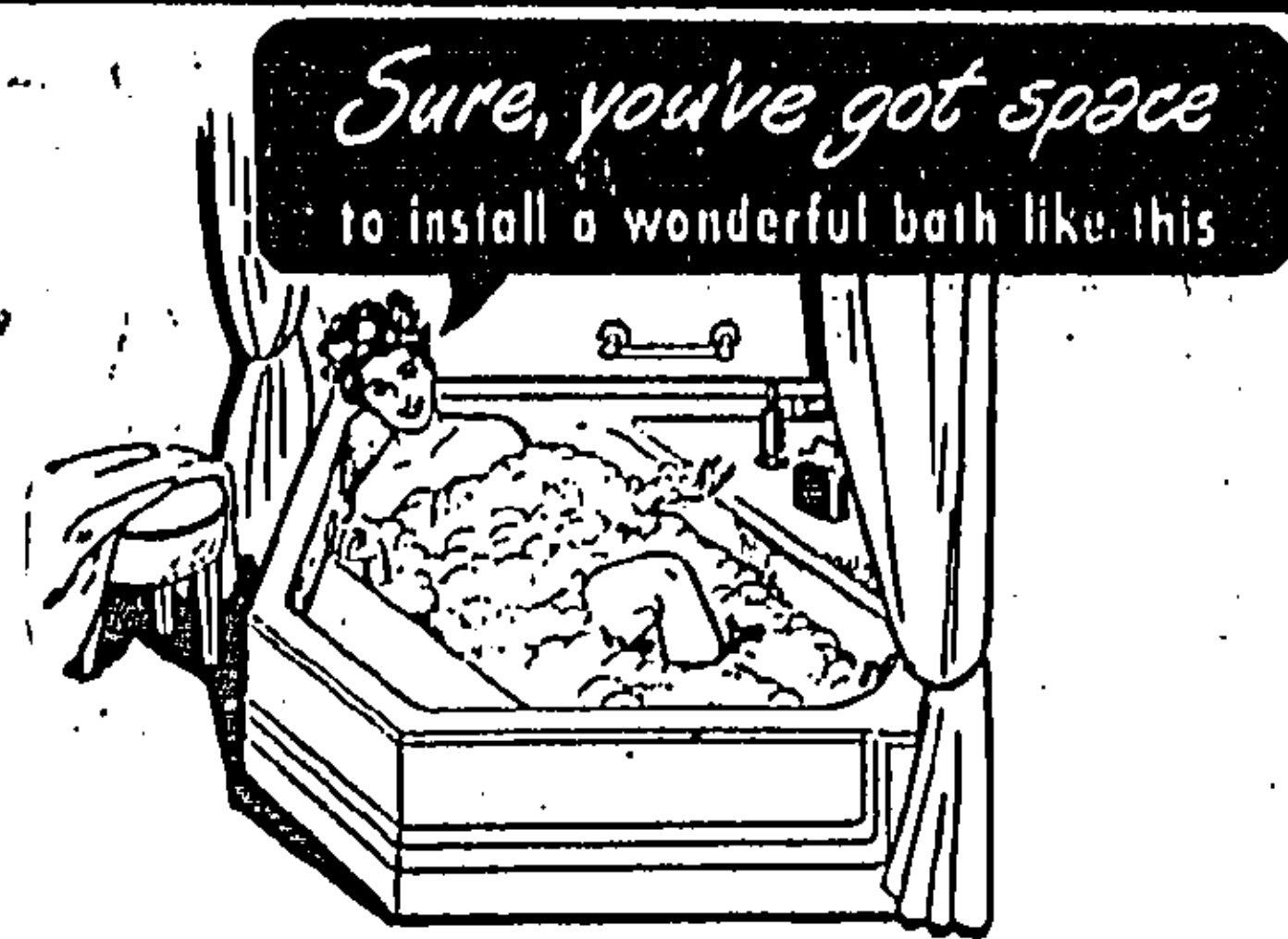
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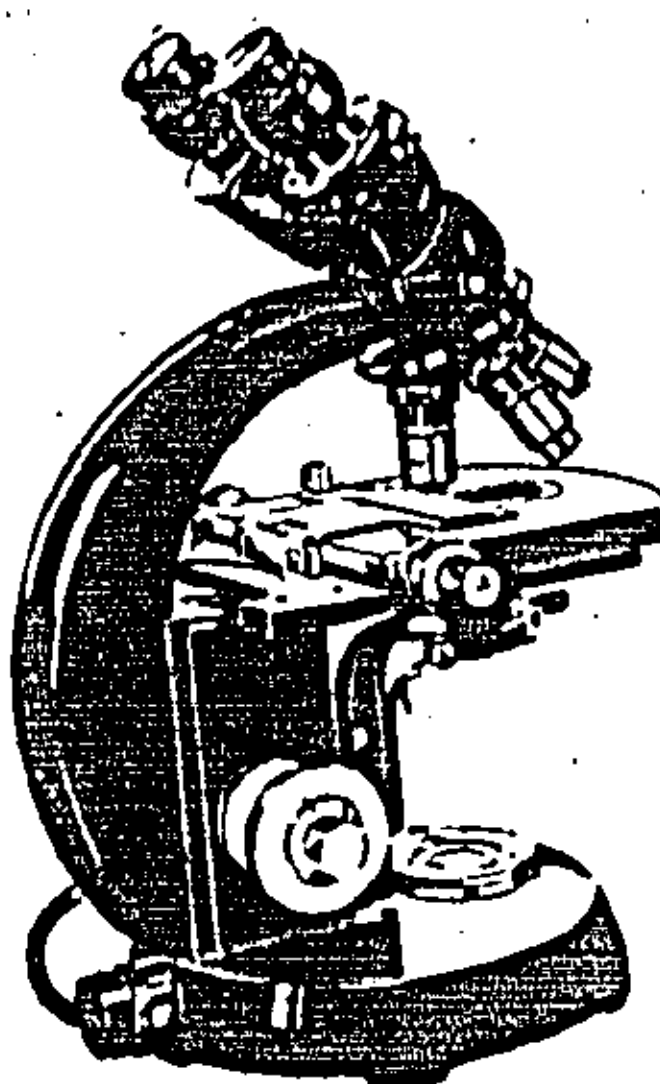


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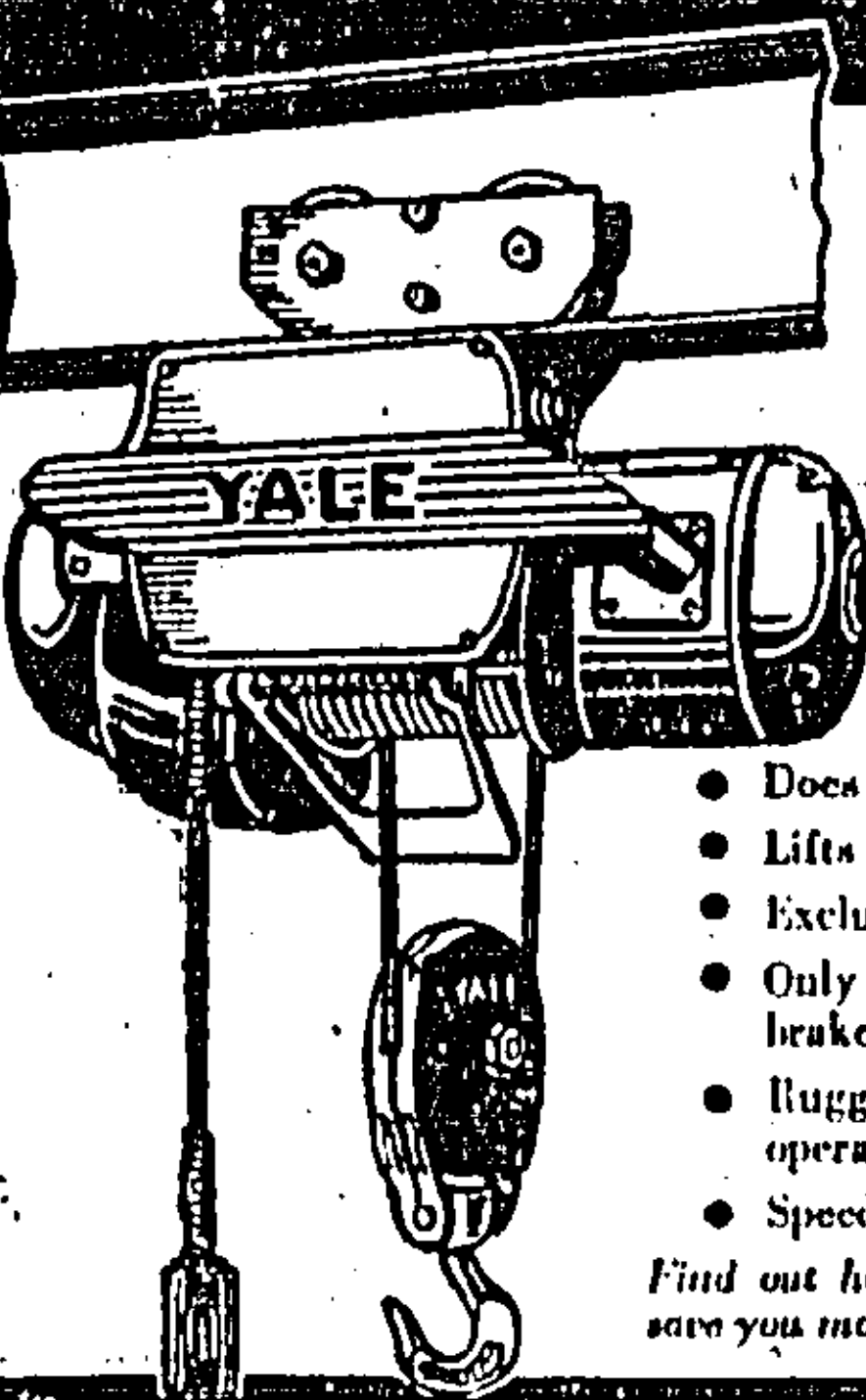
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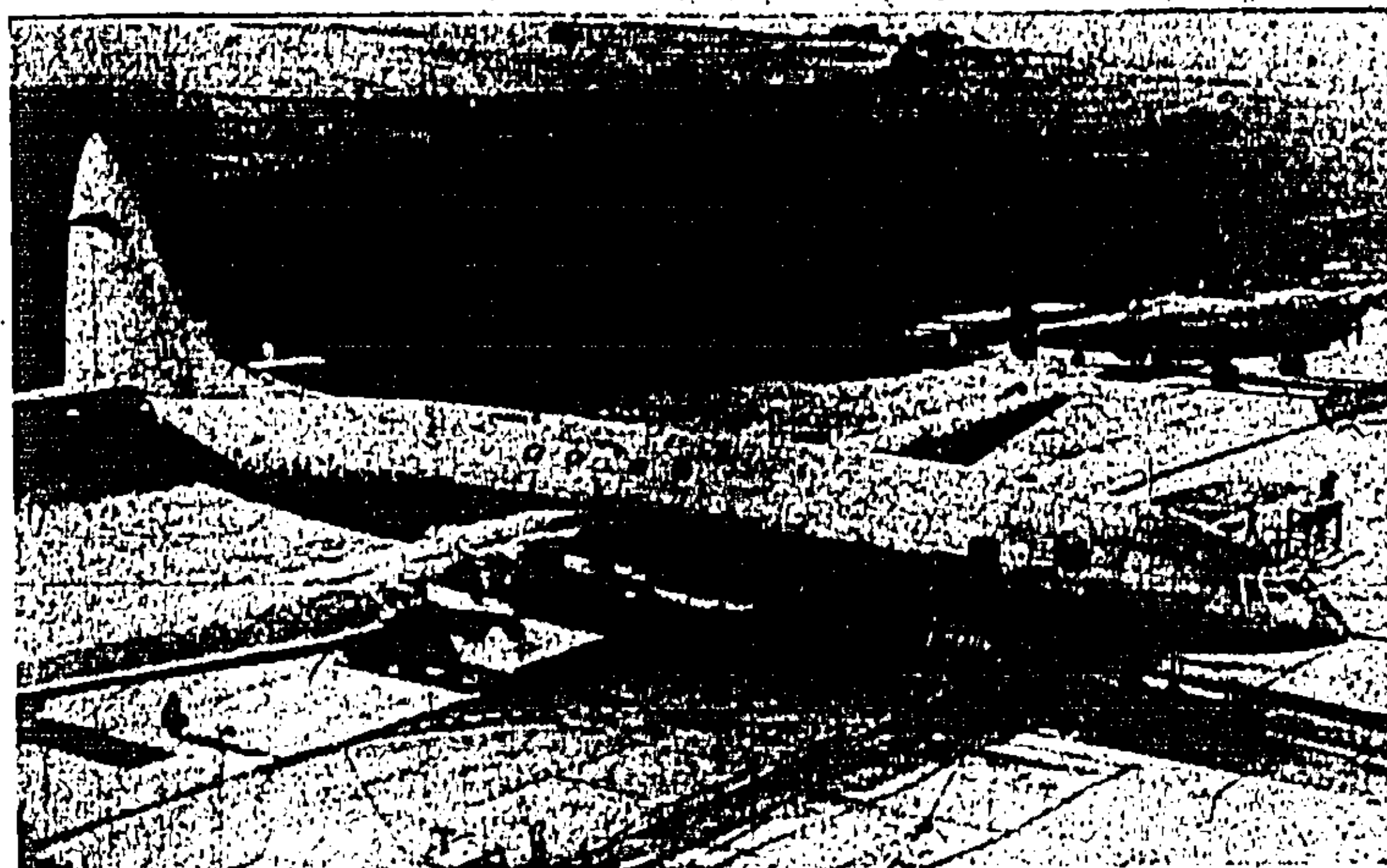
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ENGINEERING PAGE



The Bristol Brabazon 1

World's largest plane lands like any other airliner

The world's largest civil landplane can operate from standard taxi-tracks and runways on a first class international airport. This was proved when the Bristol Brabazon made its first landing at London Airport and its first at an aerodrome away from its home base at Filton.

"We now treat the Brab just like any other airliner," said Mr. A. J. Pegg, the Brabazon's pilot. "In fact it is even more versatile than some of the smaller four-engined airliners in actual operation today."

"For example, we started up the eight engines, taxied out to the runway and took off all in a much shorter time than that taken by the average four-engined airliner. I was especially pleased with the way the Brabazon taxied and manoeuvred round the perimeter track at London Airport."

"As you know we have nothing as small as a 50-yard track at Bristol, but the Brab handled perfectly. There is no doubt that she will manoeuvre round an ordinary airfield."

Mr. Pegg described the take-off and landing as most satisfactory. A special runway was constructed at Filton for the early experimental flights of the Brabazon. But at London Airport, the Brabazon took off on about 1,400 yards of runway and used 1,200 yards for touch down on each of her three flights over London.

As soon as the 130-ton airliner touched down, the pilot used the contra-rotating propellers to bring the giant airliner to a stop. These landings and take-off runs are about 20 per cent less than those of a typical present-day airliner of about half the weight.

This remarkable achievement confirms the prediction made in 1948 by Mr. Peter Massfield,

Chief Executive of BEA, in a lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society.

He added that "with a four wheel undercarriage on each side, the Brabazon's demands on the strength of a runway are likely to be within present standards of first-class airports without needing added surface-strengthening."

Tastefully decorated

Visitors to London Airport last month were able to form an idea of what it will be like to cross the Atlantic in the Brabazon. A section of the interior had been fitted up as a 20-seater passenger cabin. It was tastefully decorated and more spacious than that of any existing airliner. The production version of the Brabazon 2 will be a 100-seater designed for non-stop trans-Atlantic flights with a maximum of passenger comfort. The door opens into a lounge and cocktail bar.

Passengers will then turn right, up a sweeping staircase, into the main lounge which accommodates 38 passengers. To the left of the entry lounge is a saloon with 23 rear-facing seats. This will probably be used as a cinema. Walking through the main lounge, passengers come down stairs to a number of first-class cabins each seating six.

These convert at night into sleeping accommodation for four, and the remaining two passengers literally go upstairs to bed. Passengers will be able to board the Brabazon 2 at midnight in London and get up in New York at eight o'clock the next morning, after a non-stop flight. With the fleet of three turbo-prop Brabazon 2 aircraft in operation, two operating and one in reserve, there will be seven services a week in each direction. So passengers could be back in London (after spending a full day in New York) within 36 hours.

Comfort and speed

It will be some time before the flight tests on the Brabazon have accumulated sufficient data

to give an accurate estimate of operating costs of the three Brabazon 2's now on order.

But it seems certain that the comfort and speed of the turbo-prop version will be a great attraction to passengers.

Sir Miles Thomas recently said: "If we of BOAC can operate the Brabazon on the direct route from New York to London and give the standard of comfort and luxury that the Brabazon promises, I think that we shall have something the Americans have not and we shall scoop the pool of trans-Atlantic traffic very much as the two 'Queens' have done at sea."

Preliminary assessments indicate that the Brabazon 2 will be an economic aircraft to operate. In his lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society, during which he considered the economics of several different types of aircraft, Peter Massfield said:

"The estimated figures for the Brabazon are by far the most impressive. With its capacity payload of 27,200 lb. and fuel reserves of 21,000 lb. (enough for 3.88 hours diversion) it has an estimated stage length of 3,046 miles in still air."

This means it would carry 100 passengers and one ton of mail and freight non-stop from New York to London with almost 100 per cent regularity—a performance far in excess of any contemporary landplane."

On the Westbound service it would have an 85 per cent regularity throughout the year, or, if flight refuelling were used, an even better figure. Massfield stated that "even against a 90 mile-an-hour wind it would be capable of a profit for durations between 7 and 12½ hours flying, extending to 3½ and 13 hours in still air."

This economic analysis shows up the turbo-prop Brabazon 2 as a formidable commercial aeroplane, offering a performance unequalled in competitive planes. The Brabazon 1's visit to London Airport was a forecast of successful operation and the passenger cabin in the midst of the 1,000 test-flight instruments a sign of things to come.

Modern factory buildings

One of Britain's most urgent needs today is for new, modern, efficiently designed factories. Independence and a better standard of living both call for more production and, to achieve this end, we must have more and better factories, power stations, and engineering works.

From one standpoint, at least—that of technology—Britain emerged from World War II stronger than before. New plants built for armaments could in part be turned over to the production of useful things.

Civilian industries, under the exigencies of war, had become stream-lined and rationalised. The productivity of labour had been increased by training schemes.

But against all this, there were many harsh facts to be set which more than outweighed any improvements. During the war the maintenance of our industries—apart from munitions—was, of necessity, neglected and hundreds of factories were taken over for storage and war-time production.

Industrialisation

By the end of the war the restoration and replacement of industrial buildings was a vital pre-requisite of the high production so desperately needed in the new conditions. The international economic position of the United Kingdom was in the throes of revolutionary change.

A major part of British foreign assets had been sold or pledged during the war. The countries of the Commonwealth were called upon to furnish manufactures, as well as foodstuffs and raw materials.

This resulted in the overnight industrialisation of outlying parts of the Commonwealth which jeopardised the ability of the United Kingdom to hold her own in those areas.

In addition, Latin America, one of most profitable markets, was forced to find other sources of supply—mainly in the United States.

Severe competition

The result has been that countries obliged for a long time to get along without British manufactures got into the habit of doing so. Britain can no longer afford to sit back and rely on income from overseas investments to provide her with vital imports.

She has to increase exports in the face of new and severe competition, and success depends on the production of more and better things at lower costs.

Textiles are urgently needed to increase clothing supplies, steel to rebuild damaged cities, and—most important—new factories, functioning as integrated units in line with the most modern practice and equipped with the most up-to-date plant and machinery to deliver the goods at the right prices.

British exports are mainly of a staple industrial character. In 1935 the textile industry sold one third of its gross output abroad and accounted for more than one quarter of the United Kingdom's total exports.

The importance of the wool and textile industry to Britain, therefore, speaks for itself and the decision of Patons and Baldwins, Ltd., to build at Darlington a great new knitting-wool factory—the largest in the world—was of great significance in the battle for output.

Century-old

The building of this factory, which is well on the way to completion, was entrusted to the century-old firm of building and civil engineering contractors, John Laing and Son, Ltd.

Another great project with which this firm—which has played a major part in the building of Britain's new factories—is associated, is Britain's colossal new steelworks, the Abbey works at Margam, near Swansea.

This steelworks, which has a number of contractors engaged on its construction (the firm previously mentioned is building the Cold Reduction Mill), will be the largest in Europe and probably the biggest fully integrated production steel plant in the world ever built at one time.

When completed in 1951, the plant will be capable of producing 19,000 tons of pig-iron and 29,000 tons of steel a week—of which 20,000 tons will be continuous hot-rolled strip and cold reduction flatplate.

In addition to helping Britain solve her crucial post-war problem which, narrowly considered, amounts to the question "What will we do for dollars?"—Britain's new factories provide a special cause for satisfaction in the new hope which they are bringing to the development areas.

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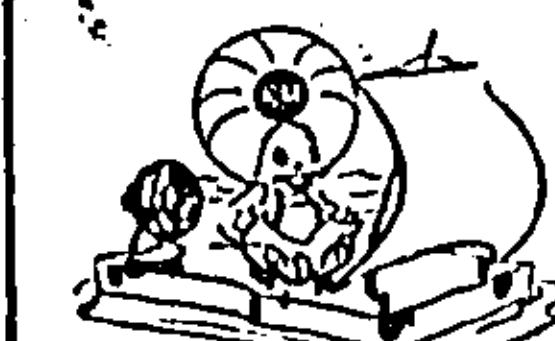
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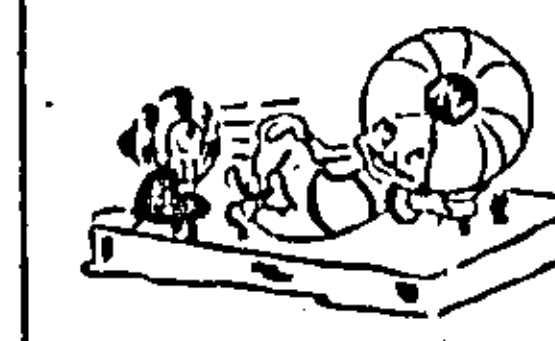
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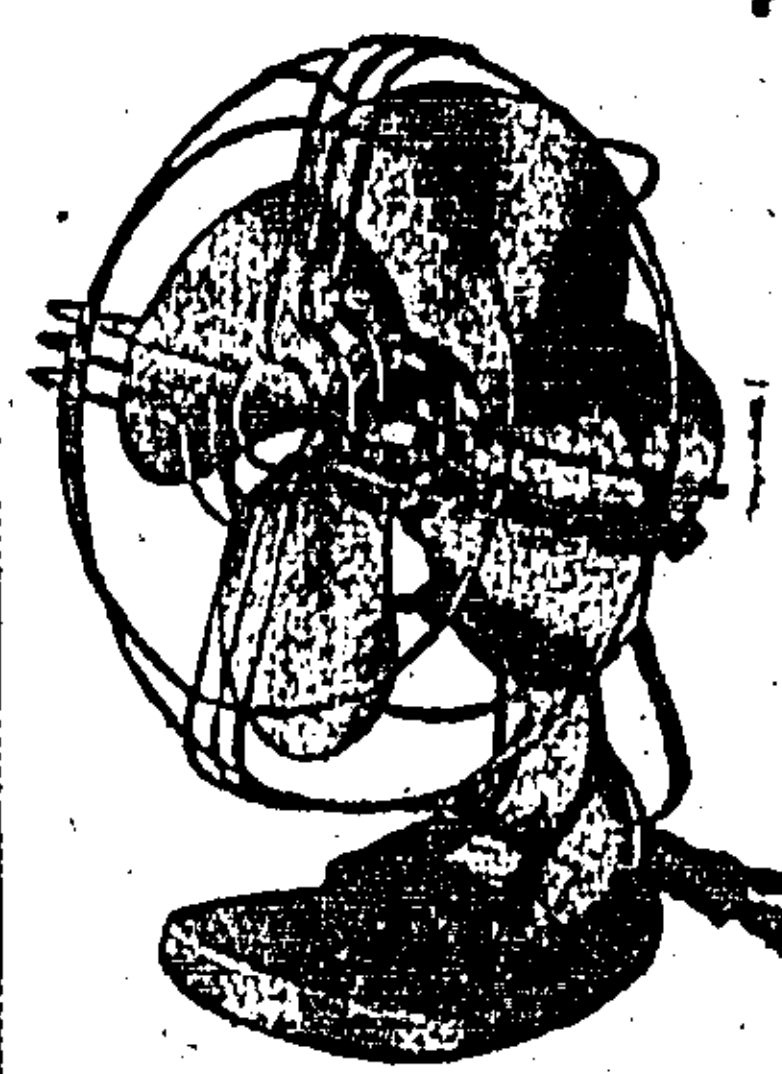
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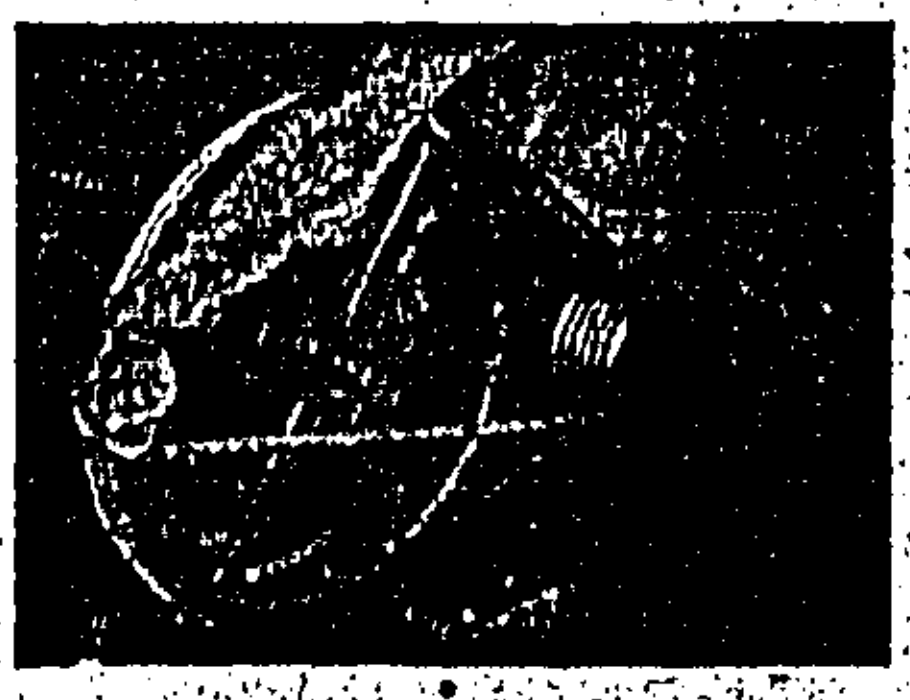
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

Why Production Goes Up

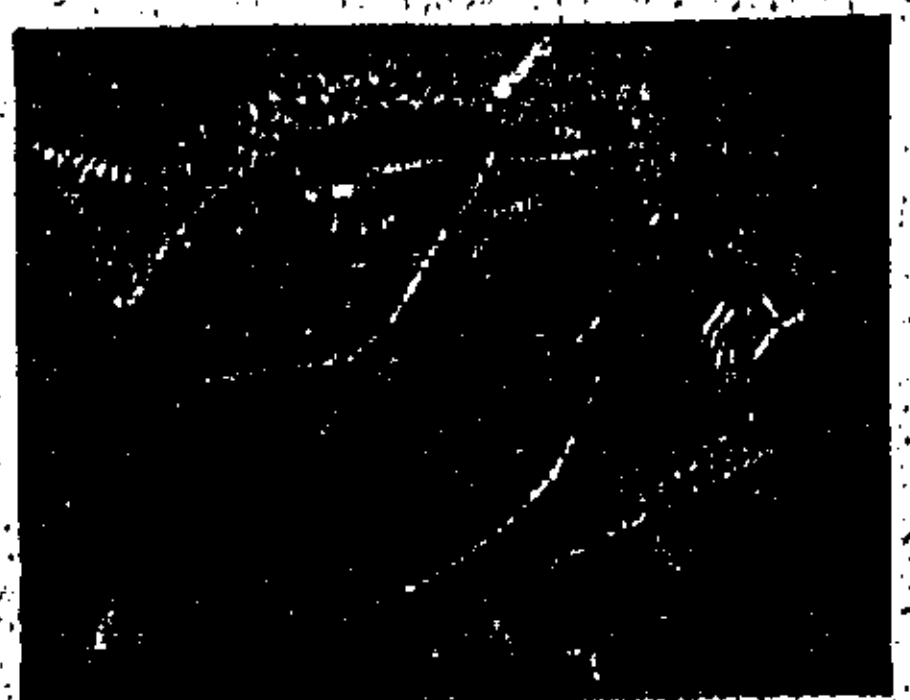
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HOUSE OF COMMONS TO DEBATE DEFENCE

London, July 18.

The Government intends to hold a defence debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday next week—but it will resist a demand from Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, for a secret session, informed political quarters said tonight.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Mr. Churchill will take part in the debate, in which attention will concentrate on Korea.

REVERSE FOR REDS

Sydney, July 18.

Labour moderates tonight accused the Communist-controlled Executive of the Seamen's Union of fraud in a sensational rank and file vote on a resolution against the Korean war.

Union Right Wingers charged that the Communist Executive had attempted to receive rank and file members into believing that their vote today in all major Australian ports on the warty anti-Korean war resolution ratified the ban on arms shipments to Korea. But J. Connor, non-Communist branch, said the executive met here over the week-end and secretly lifted the ban.

The Federal Secretary, E. V. Elliott, refused to confirm or deny Mr. Connor's statement. Earlier, Mr. Elliott had claimed the resolution was adopted by a majority of several hundred but tonight Sydney officials questioned his claim.

Unofficial but reliable figures indicated a nationwide vote against the resolution. The Australian Press had been led to believe the resolution contained an embargo on handling shipments of arms to Korea. Veteran labour reporters said the tricky propaganda manoeuvre, which rocked Australian union circles, had resulted in one of the worst rebuffs Communist unionists had suffered in Australia since the Government smashed the paralyzing coal strike last year.

By secretly lifting the arms embargo, the three Communists on the four-man executive side-stopped an open challenge to the Government to prosecute under the terms of the Australian crimes act. Today's resolution criticised the Government's despatch of arms to Korea.

Labour leaders said rejection of the resolution would enhance the drive by moderates to expel Communist officials. No vote was taken in Melbourne, where the meeting ended in an uproar.—United Press.

TIN, WOLFRAM FOR RUSSIA

Soviet Russia apparently is getting supplies of strategic tin and wolfram ore which China formerly shipped to the United States and other world buyers.

The official New China News Agency claimed that tin and wolfram production in South China has increased sharply in recent months. The U.S. Department of Commerce, however, said wolfram supplies from Communist-occupied China have not ceased. Stocks in Hong Kong are very low.

Since China is not equipped to smelt tin or wolfram, it seems evident the ore is being shipped to Russia, which under a bilateral trade pact is to get supplies of non-ferrous minerals from China.

Wolfram is the ore from which tungsten, essential in the manufacture of armour plate and armaments, is made.—United Press.

Indonesians capture Buru

Jakarta, July 18.

The Indonesian Defence Ministry announced the capture of Buru Island from the rebellious "Republic of South Moluccas" today.

It said Federal troops covered by Navy corvettes went ashore on July 14 and two days later entered the chief town, Namlea, and completed the occupation of the island.

Buru is a jumping off place for Ambon, key island of the 11 week old revolt. Buru is 50 miles East of Ambon.

A brief official statement said part of the rebel army on Buru was captured and the occupation force was "joyously" welcomed.—Associated Press.

LABOUR SCRAPES THROUGH

London, July 18.

The Labour Government had a majority of only nine in the House of Commons tonight when the Conservatives challenged its running of the £35,000,000 East African groundnuts scheme.

An Opposition motion to cut money supplies to the Ministry of Food by £5—a traditional way of forcing a vote in some types of debate—was defeated by 200 votes to 200.

The Opposition were not satisfied with an announcement by the Food Minister, Mr. Maurice Webb, that the scheme was to be realistically modified.

Plans for this were being prepared, he told the House, and were expected to be ready by late October.—Reuters.

Britain's reply to the request of Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, to contribute ground forces for Korea will be decided soon and an announcement made in Parliament.

The War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, was bombarded by Conservatives in the House about the state of Britain's defences.

He declined, however, to give any information on preparations to deal with guided missiles and declined to discuss any short term measures.

When it was suggested that the Home Guard volunteer force should be re-formed he did not reply.

Plans ready

The Minister of Labour, George Isaacs, said Britain's plans for calling up its armed forces in an international emergency are ready to operate at any time. He declined to give the House any details, however, because he considered it would not be in the public interest at this juncture.

Mr. Isaacs made his statement in response to a question from J. M. Boyd-Carpenter (Cons.).

He said "The call-up arrangements are kept under constant review and adjusted from time to time as circumstances change."

Mr. Boyd-Carpenter suggested that Mr. Isaacs should give the public some idea of the arrangements, in broad terms, in order that the very large number of people affected may have some idea of where their duties would lie in an emergency.

Mr. Isaacs replied that he did not agree.

Territorial army

The War Minister, John Strachey, was cross-examined by several opposition M.P.s on the readiness of Britain's anti-aircraft defences. Others wanted to know whether he was worried about the rate of voluntary recruitment for the Territorial Army.

L. D. Gammans (Cons.) asked Mr. Strachey if, in view of the deteriorating international situation, he planned any special efforts to hasten recruiting in the Territorials.

"It is the policy of my Department to do everything possible to encourage voluntary recruiting for the Territorial Army," Mr. Strachey replied.

He wanted to stress the need of men with World War II experience to help continue the training of these reserve forces.

Mr. Strachey contested the view that National Servicemen (conscripts) were unsuitable for the Territorial Army, the Communist guerrillas in Malaya.

A Labour member, Mr. Raymond Blackburn, had urged a special volunteer force for Malaya of people experienced in Commando and similar operations in the last war.

Properly trained, they would be much more effective, he said. Blackburn had shown that young conscripts were not the best to use at that stage of war.

Not unsuitable

Mr. Strachey said he did not take the view that National Servicemen had proved unsuitable for the war in Malaya. From such personal observations as he could make when he visited Malaya in May, he took a very different view.

Earlier, Mr. Strachey, replying to a question, said that some 4,500 National Servicemen called up under the 1948 National Service Act had been sent to Malaya between January 1, 1949, and May 31, 1950.

Since May, 1949, it had been the rule that National Servicemen must serve four and a half months before being sent to Malaya. The average period was slightly higher. National Servicemen must continue to be sent abroad to the extent that Britain's commitments made it necessary, he said.

Mr. Ellis Smith, Labour, who had asked the matter, said that some boys of 18, just finished training for three months, were now on draft leave before going to Malaya and Hong Kong.

An undertaking was given during the passing of the 1948 Act through Parliament that no boy under 19 would be sent abroad. During the war no boy under 19 was sent abroad, he declared.

Mr. Strachey did not know they were being sent to Malaya after three months' training. The rule was four and a half months. If Mr. Ellis Smith knew of any case where this rule had not been followed he would like to hear about it.

Air Marshal's warning

Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, air ace in World War II, warned that the present Royal Air Force probably would be blasted from the skies in any new "Battle of Britain."

Air Marshal Garrod, wrapped up criticisms of the R.A.F. that have been brewing here since the Korean war and levelled them at

the Air Force. Military planners have considered Western Europe the principal defence against any Russian thrust.

Sir Guy charged that the long-ranged R.A.F. Coastal Command, which helped defeat Hitler's successful submarine blockade of the island, had been permitted to become a shadow of its once powerful force and many of the planes are antiquated.

He blasted announcements which indicated that Britain was developing one of the world's leading air forces, well supplied with the latest jet craft. He charged that plans to strengthen R.A.F. squadrons with the latest jet fighters would not be completed for more than a year.

Development of four-engine jet bombers was lagging and British engineers, who had built some of the best planes of World War II, were drifting into other industries.

"Alarming" was an inadequate word to describe the condition of the Royal Air Force and he told newsmen the R.A.F. had serious deficiencies and that a submarine menace "could bring us to our knees in a matter of weeks."

"In a grave and deteriorating international situation, our air defences are seriously deficient. Three months ago, with a full sense of responsibility, we described the state of our defence as alarming. Today even that adjective is inadequate," heuter Associated Press and United Press.

NEW TYPE OF HUMAN BEINGS?

Liverpool, July 18.

A Church of England Bishop speculated today that future medical research will try to produce new types of human beings.

Dr. E. W. Barnes, the Bishop of Birmingham, said in a sermon before the British Medical Association in Liverpool Cathedral: "It is already clear that possibly the most important medical research of the future will be concerned with the elimination from human stocks of genetic defects and with the production of human types finer than any that have hitherto appeared."

"I foresee a time coming when the great geneticist will be accepted as one of the leading agents of Christian progress."

"Such a changed outlook belongs very likely, to the far distant future, but so rapid has been the growth of knowledge, the making of a new world may be more speedy than we expect."

Dr. Barnes created a stir in the religious world last year by urging sterilisation of the unfit and mercy death for defective babies.—Associated Press.

PISHAN TAKEN

London, July 18.

The Chinese "People's Liberation Army" has taken Pishan Island, off the Chekiang coast and cleared it of Kuomintang troops, according to a New China News Agency despatch received in London tonight.

Four hundred Kuomintang officers and men were captured and 30 killed.

A unit of the "People's Liberation Army" launched an amphibious attack on Pishan Island—which lies about 50 miles North East of Wenchow port—during the evening of July 15 and landed the following morning, the despatch added.—Reuters.

Infantry division for the Far East

Tacoma, Washington, July 18.

Troops of the crack Second Infantry Division boarded troop transports this week for transfer to the Far East Command. The troops were mostly fuzzy-cheeked youngsters. The Indian-head patches on their shoulders and all other identifying insignia were stripped off. Few smiled and there was little grumbling.

But one staff sergeant summed up the spirit of his men "They don't complain." Although wartime security shrouded the time of departure and the destination of the troops, the men were pretty certain of where they were going.—United Press.

ALLEGED PLOT IN PRAGUE

Prague, July 18.

Twenty-two people were reported on trial today for an alleged plot to seize the President and overthrow the Communist-led Government of Czechoslovakia with Western help.

The Prague "Mlada Fronta," Youth Union paper, said the group was being tried by a State Court in Moravia-Ostrava, Northern Moravia. It reported the accused included "reactionary Army officers," civilians and at least four security policemen.

The indictment, said "Mlada Fronta," charged all with plotting to destroy "the People's Democratic regime" and to prevent Communist President Klement Gottwald from carrying out his duties.

It accused some also, the paper said, of spying for State secrets "with the aim of betraying them to a foreign power."

"Mlada Fronta" said the group planned to arrest the President and Cabinet members and cut telephone connections with the Soviet Union.

Military units and a factory militia were to be used in the uprising, the newspaper said, and military commanders were to be put over "some towns where the arrest and liquidation of some military leaders and political figures was intended."

The newspaper said the accused planned to seize the Ostrava radio station and broadcast instructions for an uprising throughout Czechoslovakia.

It also intended, it said, to broadcast an appeal for foreign military intervention to the United States, British and French Embassies in Prague.

"Mlada Fronta" said the group of plotters was organised by Jan Buchal, former member of the Security Forces executed on June 27 for high treason and espionage.

Buchal was one of 13 people convicted on such charges.—Associated Press.

ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

Washington, July 18.

A diplomatic official said today that the Italian delegation at the United Nations suggested that the idea of federation between Eritrea and Ethiopia was still in its very early stages.

The delegation had been prepared to consider special political and economic ties between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Any suggestion for federation should be considered most carefully by the delegation, especially if it should be along the lines of the present relationship between the Netherlands and Indonesia or France and Indo-China. The delegation could not give its views until a concrete federation plan was submitted to the Committee dealing with this matter.—United Press.

COLONY MAY SEND TROOPS TO KOREA WAR

Singapore, July 18.

Military sources here suggest that if a British Army contingent were urgently requested by General Douglas MacArthur for use in Korea, troops would be sent from Hong Kong.

According to rumours here, a British contingent might comprise a Scots battalion from Hong Kong (probably the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), the First Battalion, Scots Guards (now chasing guerillas in the Johore jungles) and a Canadian Army battalion, reported to be mobilising at Vancouver.

Battalions from Hong Kong, itself potentially menaced by the Chinese Communist Army, could be replaced by battalions from Singapore and Malaya.

Eight British Infantry battalions in Singapore could be ready to embark for Korea within 48 hours if so ordered, high military sources said.

It is obvious that a British contingent, probably a brigade group, should be sent to Korea, a senior Staff Officer said. "The question is where from?"

He added that an American news agency report that a qualified London informant had hinted that Britain was likely to send ground troops to help the hard-pressed G.I.s had touched off a wave of rumours among British troops.

Most would be glad to get out of the jungle "bashing" to do some real fighting against a real enemy on the side of their wartime comrades, he said.

Some military observers here considered it more likely that British troops would be sent from the Middle East, where, they said, the present commitments were less actively onerous.

The Malayan Government is known to oppose any reduction of the military strength here on the grounds that this would increase Chinese Communist guerrilla activity in the country.

London damper

A War Office spokesman in London today refused to support the suggestion made by high military quarters in Singapore that British troops would be sent to Korea from Singapore and Hong Kong.

Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, said in Singapore on July 3 that British troops would not be sent to Korea from Malaya, the War Office spokesman stated.

But political observers pointed out that Karachi, on his return journey to Britain, Sir William was asked about a suggestion that American troops might take the place of some of the British troops in Asia to enable the latter to go to Korea.

He answered that there would be administrative difficulties, but he did not regard the suggestion as an impossible one.

A number of Governments are now engaged in active conversations with American officials in Washington about the possibilities of making greater contributions to the United Nations war effort in Korea, a United Nations spokesman at Lake Success said today.

He declined to name the countries, but it was understood that

MCCARTHY CIRCUS AT AN END

Washington, July 18.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously today to end the investigation of the charges made by the Republican Senator, Mr. Joseph McCarthy, about Communists in the American Government.

The Democrat majority of a sub-committee, in a report, branded the accusations a fraud and a hoax.

The full committee, at what was described as one of its stormiest sessions, also voted by nine to two to send the report of the sub-committee, majority to the Senate.—Reuters.

HENLEY CABLES

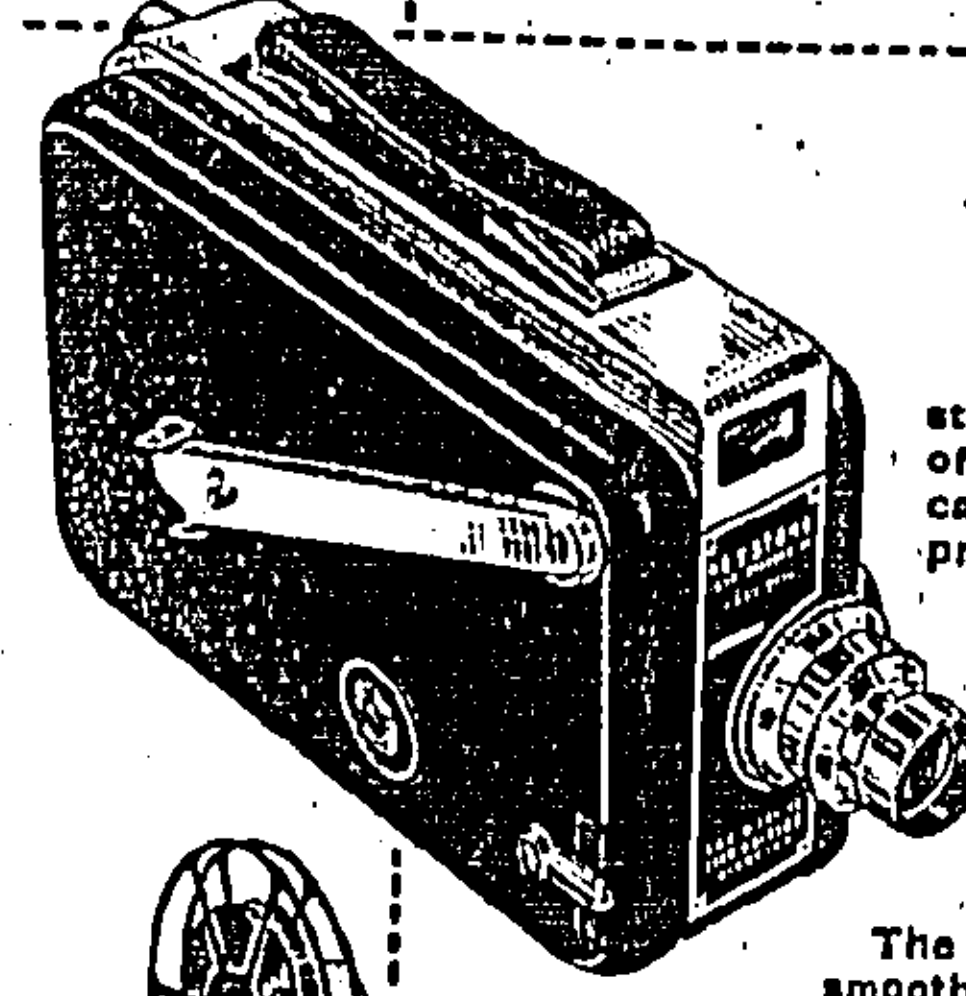
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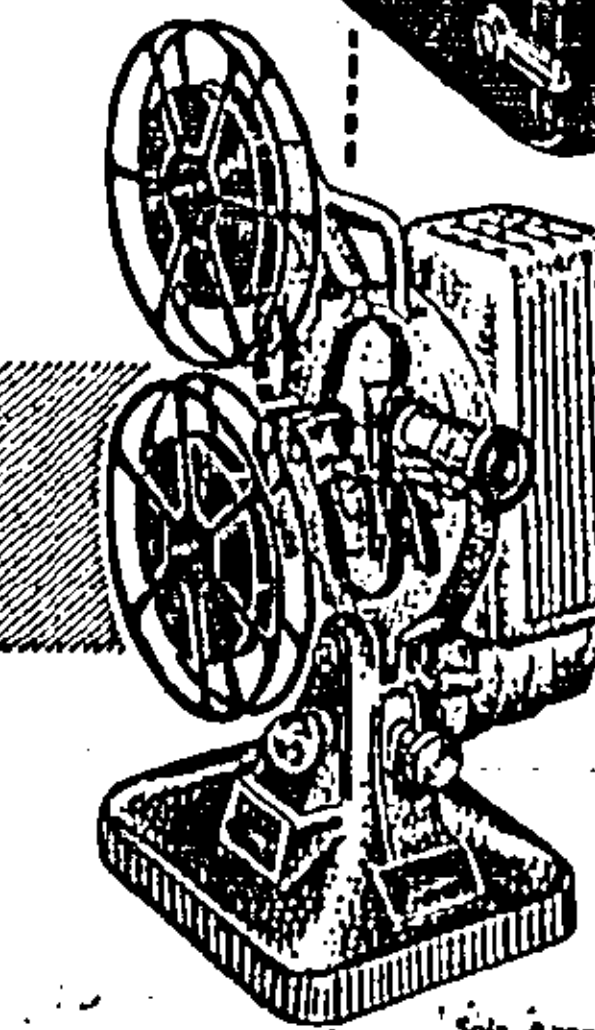
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MACAO'S CALM UNDISTURBED

Macao, July 18.
War in Korea and its possible extension have failed to disturb the outward calm of Portuguese Macao, oldest and smallest Western colony in the Far East.
The Colonial authorities, wise in a 400-year-old tradition, no doubt realise they can do little to influence international events around them and are pursuing a policy of quietly minding their own affairs as they carry out a programme of modern development.

Yet there is a full awareness both among Portuguese officials and Chinese residents of the importance of current events which are being keenly watched.
And there is a determination among the Portuguese to defend themselves to the best of their ability should they be attacked. Proof of this is shown in the 5,000 white and coloured troops brought last year from Portugal and her African colonies.

For their part, the Chinese in Macao are taking a cautious attitude to external events and are not committing themselves overtly to either side.
Contrary to Hong Kong which the British took by treaty in 1841, Macao was given by China to the Portuguese in 1557 as a reward for assistance in suppressing pirates which infested the South China coast.
Now, however, no official relations exist between Macao and China, for Portugal, far from recognising the People's Government in Peking, has not yet acknowledged a Communist regime anywhere, including Soviet Russia.

Trade normal

But at least the Colony remains on peaceful, if not cordial, terms with the immediate China hinterland.
Apart from several incidents which occurred initially when the Communists were clearing Nationalists from the neighbourhood of Macao, no important difficulties have arisen between the Portuguese authorities and the Chinese.
The short border at the base of the Macao peninsula is quiet, and normal trade is moving freely across it in both directions.
Macao has escaped much of the adverse radio propaganda which Chinese Communist stations have directed against the British in Hong Kong and Malaya.
Despite its garrison, this city-Colony of six-square miles, overlooked by high Chinese hills, can

Korea Reds broke a military rule

Washington, July 18.
American military experts speculated today that the Korean Communists may have committed a military sin that will lead to their undoing when they plunged southward without even minimum air support.

The 1950 military books say disaster is the eventual penalty for the leaving of the "air flank" of an army uncovered.

American officers are puzzled why the North Korean High Command or their Russian masters neglected to provide air balance for their hard-hitting ground troops.

Perhaps they just thought it would not be necessary. Certainly the invaders could not have known the United States would jump in so promptly with powerful aerial counterattacks.

The Red Koreans started with a handful of Russian-made Yak-9 piston engine fighters, and a few slower ground support planes for temporary but complete superiority over the virtually non-existent South Korean Air Forces.

Since the American Air Force, aided by the hard-fighting Australian Mustangs, took the air over Korea, Red planes have been little more than a minor nuisance.

Yet American supply lines in the battle area and along rail and highway routes to Pusan are highly vulnerable.
Pusan is the only port where American ships can dock, and unload men and equipment directly into trains and trucks.

Loss to lose
North Korea, by contrast, has far less to lose from strategic bombing than most countries, since she got practically all her equipment ready made.
Tanks and some artillery came from Russia, the rest came from stockpiles of air rendered Japanese equipment.
North Korea has few developed industries, no concentrations of manufacturing power that would warrant air assaults on the scale launched against Germany and Japan in the last war, and the nearest known oil sources are outside Korea.
Even without air support the Red Koreans have driven some 130 airline miles South in three weeks.

For over two weeks they fought southward against Allied planes that strafed them, rocketed their tanks, bombed roads and bridges and splattered their soldiers and equipment with fire bombs.—Associated Press.

Canadian planes for Korea war?

Toronto, July 18.
The Royal Canadian Air Force has been engaged in a hasty inventory of its exportable strength, possibly preliminary to the despatch of a transport squadron to the Korean war, the Toronto "Globe and Mail" said today.
The newspaper's aviation writer said the deployment of RCAF crews to the Far East may be one of the topics under discussion at a special Cabinet meeting in Ottawa. The squadron, if sent, would serve as transport of men and material for Japan to the Korean front.—United Press.

SCAP LIFTS BAN

New York July 18.
General Douglas MacArthur today lifted the ban on women correspondents on the Korean front.

In a cable to the New York "Herald-Tribune," the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Far East said, "The ban on women correspondents in Korea has been lifted. Miss Margaret Higgins (Herald-Tribune) correspondent ordered out of Korea on Monday night) is held in the highest professional esteem by everyone."

General MacArthur's cable was in reply to the one sent by the newspaper.—United Press.

SOVIET BASES IN FAR EAST WATERS

London, July 18.
Russia has developed at least half a dozen naval bases in her Far Eastern waters and is building up military and industrial strength in Siberia, British informants said today.
These sources, experts on Russian affairs, said the Soviet was believed to have less than 100 submarines stationed in these bases.

Use of submarines, they said, is hampered by ice along the Siberian coast most of the year.
They estimated that Russia has some 35 divisions available in the region, supported by armoured and airborne units and strong air forces totalling 4,000 planes.
These sources said the best available reports on military preparations in the Soviet Far East were as follows:
Major naval bases are at Vladivostok, opposite Japan, Sovietakaya Gavan and Tikolayevik, opposite the Soviet island of Sakhalin, and the Dalren-Port Arthur area in Manchuria which is still under Soviet control.

Other naval bases are at Petro-pavlovsk at the Southern tip of Kamchatka peninsula and Par-mushiro Jima and Otorofu Jima in the former Japanese islands of the Kuriles.

Other Soviet centres are at Chita, where Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria meet, and at Khabarovsk on the North Eastern Manchurian border. The area is covered by about 20 air bases.

Shifting industry
Reports reaching London say the development of communica-

CLIMBERS CLAIM A RECORD

Paris, July 18.
The Alpine Club of France claimed today that members of a French expedition to the Himalayas completed the highest ascent ever made—28,496 feet—when they climbed Annapurna Peak in the Everest group.

Five members of the expedition returned to Paris today with bad frost-bite. The leader had had all his toes and fingers amputated and had to be carried off the plane.

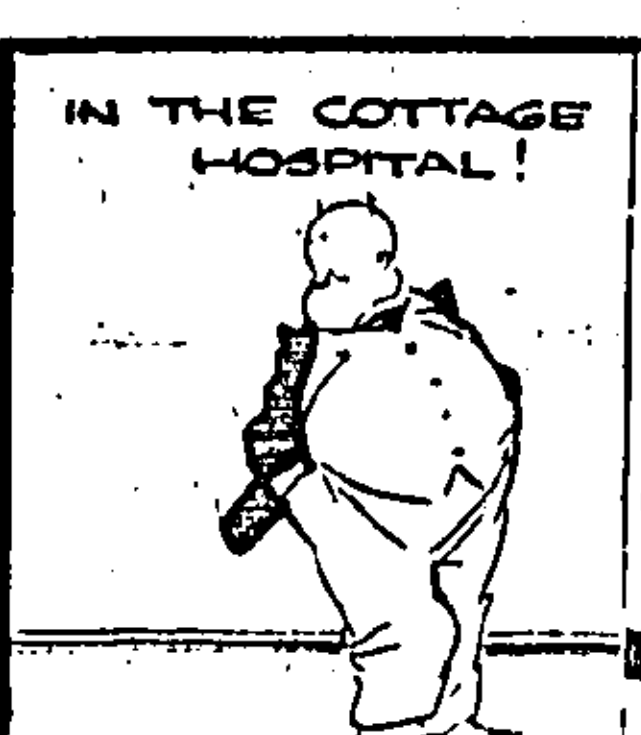
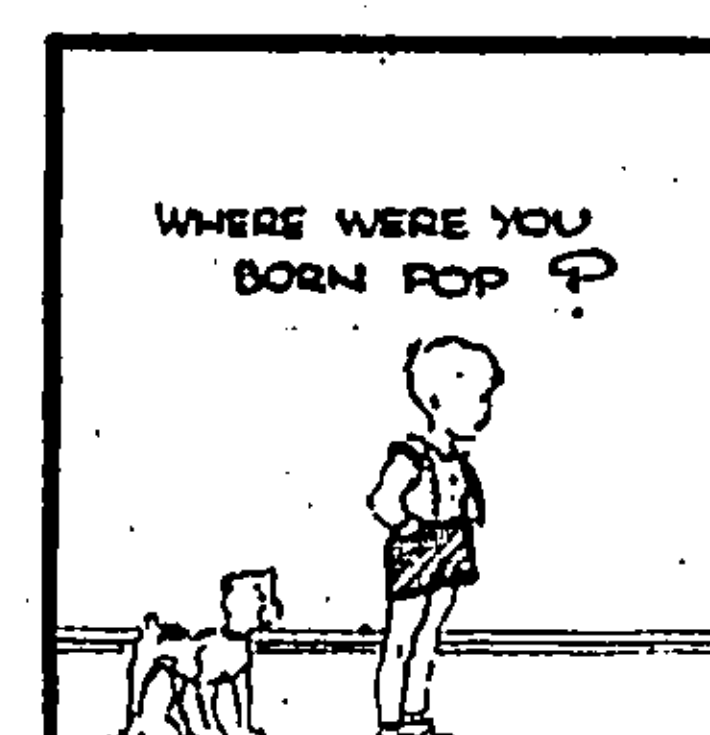
Another had his feet heavily bandaged and the faces of all of them showed signs of physical suffering.

They had to give up trying to scale Dhaulagiri, about 800 feet higher than Annapurna, because of insuperable difficulties.

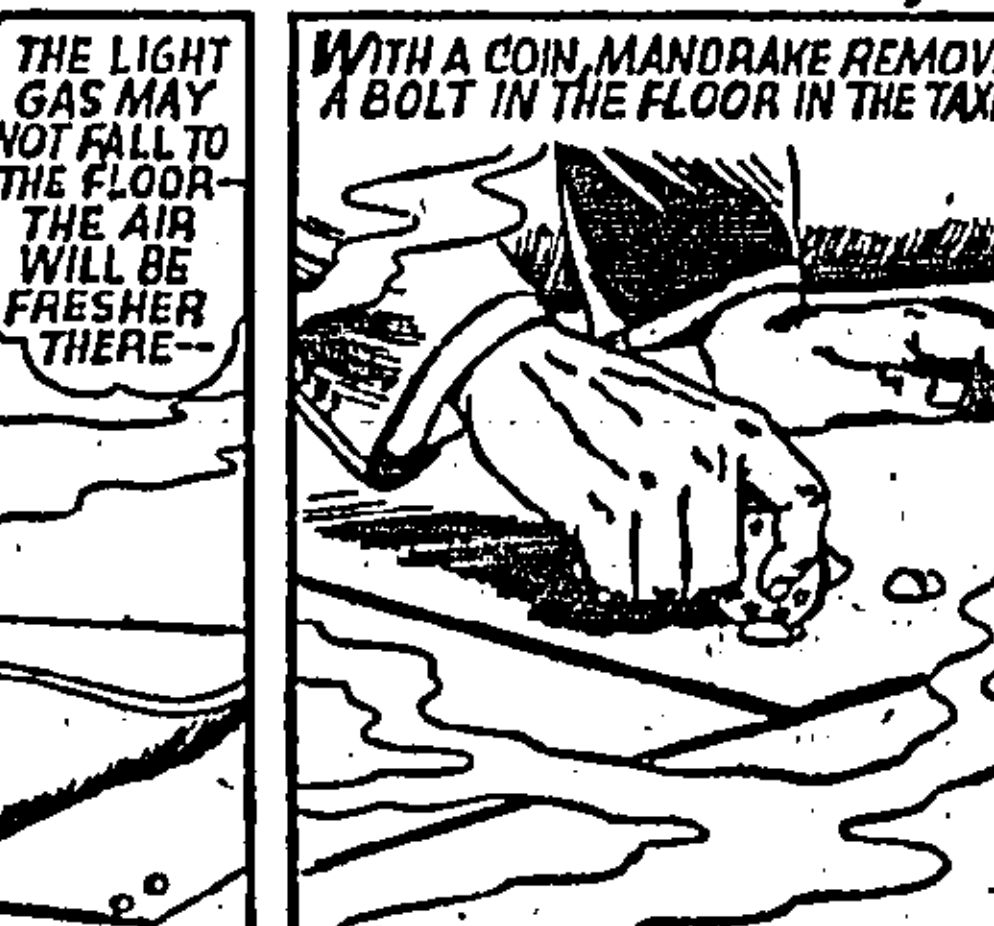
Trouble with the cold came during the descent.

The Alpine Club, which sponsored the expedition, said that it was satisfied with the new equipment used, nylon tents, nylon ropes and many aluminium items.—Associated Press.

POP



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"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Jakarta, Surabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 24th July
"FOOCHOW"	Kaohsiung, Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 24th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th July
"SIANSI"	Bungkong	5 p.m. 24th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 1st Aug.
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Aug.

Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Singapore	7 p.m. 20th July
"HANYANG"	Bangkok & Saigon	21st July
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe & Keelung	21st July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	23rd July
"SIANSI"	Tientsin	23rd/24th July
"HUNAN"	Kobe	25th July
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	28th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	29th July

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"ANKING"	Japan	2nd Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	6th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	12th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	27th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	29th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	29th July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	2nd Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	8th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	24th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	26th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	27th July
"AUTOMEDON"	N. Africa, London, Holland & Hamburg	29th July
"PATROCLOS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	26th July
"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	3rd Aug.
"EURYMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Labuan	15th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	U.K. & Rotterdam via Straits	16th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	U.K. via Straits	24th Aug.

DE LA RAMA LINES

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, via JAPAN, PACIFIC COAST PORTS & KINGSTON.

"AJAX"	Arriving via MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS	21st July

Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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CARTEL CHARGE IN GERMANY

Frankfurt, July 18. A United States Occupation Court here today over-ruled a defence motion challenging the Court's jurisdiction and fixed the trial of two West German armaments manufacturers' associations and five of their officials for September 11.

The associations and the officials are accused of restricting the domestic and export trade in armaments and participating in a cartel with foreign armaments manufacturers.

The foreign manufacturers were said to be French and Italian.

On June 19 the defence said that as the anti-cartel laws had been promulgated by the three Western Powers jointly, only a three-power Court would have jurisdiction.

Justice Robinson said that the American 11th Commissioner has power to act unilaterally when law is being violated in the zone under his jurisdiction.—Reuter.

ALLEGED SOVIET BUYING OF TIN

Singapore, July 19. The secret buying of tin by Russia or any other country through Bombay agents, as suggested in the London "Daily Express" report yesterday, was impossible, said the President of the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. Jumbhoo.

Mr. Jumbhoo explained that the Indian Government controlled all purchases of tin made from India through a licensing system. Hence any purchase and export of tin from India by firms or individuals was not possible.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Singapore, July 19. The Indonesian Government has asked the Singapore Government for co-operation in an all-out drive to stop smuggling of Indonesian produce from the Rho Archipelago to the Colony.

An estimated 1,000 tons of produce are smuggled out, and the Indonesian Government claims a loss of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 (£5,000,000 to £1,700,000) every month.

Indonesian naval patrols have been ordered into action against any suspicious ships in territorial waters, according to the Indonesian representative in Singapore, Dr. Z. Zain.—Reuter.

COTTON JUMP IN ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria, July 18. Egyptian medium staple cotton prices jumped nearly three cents a pound today on reports of reduced American cotton acreage.

The upsurge overbalanced the announcement by the Agricultural Ministry that the Egyptian 1951 cotton acreage is 1,978,000 feddans, up sharply over last year's 1,903,000. A feddan is 1-34 acres.—Associated Press.

COLLISION IN SHEFFIELD

Sheffield, July 18. A double-deck tram overturned here today after being in collision with a three-ton truck. The tram driver, conductor and 20 passengers were hurt.

One of the main roads into the city was blocked for nearly two hours.—Reuter.

U.S. newspaper establishes self-censorship on Korea

PI buying flour for emergency

Vancouver, July 18. A leading Canadian grain shipper said the Philippine Government is buying 1,000,000 sacks of flour in Canada and the United States for "war emergency" stockpiling in the event that the Korean war spreads.

Mr. M. W. Derridge of the Canada Grain Export Company said the million-sack order is being placed by the Philippine Relief and Trading Regulation Authority. Half of it will come from U.S. flour mills.

The order is in addition to the normal flour purchases. An average of 300,000 sacks of flour have been moving regularly through Vancouver for the Philippines.

The emergency order will be stockpiled in Manila.—Associated Press.

Travel talk at British Council

A travel talk of particular current interest will be given in the British Council Library, Gloucester Building, at 5.30 p.m. today by Mrs. M. A. Pearson and Miss L. M. Harris, formerly British Council sponsored lecturers of the English Department at the Teachers' College in Kunming.

They were the first of the foreign community there to travel by that route since the occupation of Yunnan by the People's Government.

Throughout the initial siege of Kunming and after the formal occupation by the Communist Army on February 26, these ladies remained at or near their headquarters and continued with their classes. Finally they left Kunming with official travel passes in a charcoal-driven lorry on May 15, feeling that the prevailing unsettled conditions made it undesirable for them to remain in China.

Their talk will describe the long journey to the Burma border, undertaken despite rumours of fighting, broken bridges and banditry, over the mountainous terrain of Western Yunnan to the Hot Springs at Anninhow and thence down to Chien-Nan on the Chu-Hsun plain.

From there in spite of weather difficulties they continued their journey to the ruins of Chien Yang and the devastated country-town of Yunnan-Yi, to Hsiao-hang and Bao-shan, on to the border town of Wang-ling, and thence across the border to Kyaukse in Burma. Here a change in their mode of transport brought further difficulties and complications.

The last stage of the expedition was through Moga-Yu to Lashio, from which place an aircraft took them on to Rangoon.

The talk will be illustrated by photographs on the epidiascope.

KARENS SWOP FROM HILLS

Rangoon, July 18. Six hundred rebel Karens, sweeping down from the Eastern hills, took the Burma Army unawares in pre-dawn raids on two points East of Toungoo, communications centre 180 miles from here, it was officially stated today.

It was said that capture of the strongpoints would have given the Karen command of the route leading into Toungoo.

The Government report said the rebels, recovering from the attack's first shock, exchanged gunfire with the rebels all day.

The rebels were eventually driven off, leaving 82 dead, and abandoning much equipment.

It added that two were killed and one wounded on the Government side.—Associated Press.

LEOPOLD'S PLANS

Brussels, July 18. Informed Parliamentary sources said tonight that exiled King Leopold was expected to delay his return to the throne until after Belgium's biggest post-war military parade, on Friday, in celebration of Independence Day.

The Socialist Party had hinted earlier its belief that Leopold would return on Friday and review the parade. The Socialists and called for a mass anti-Leopold demonstration at the same time, but a Parliamentary development later indicated Leopold probably would not return until Saturday.

A vote on the bill to end Leopold's exile is expected late on Thursday night.—United Press.

COPPER DUTY

Washington, July 18. The House of Representatives today voted to suspend for another year the import duty of two cents a pound on copper.

The bill would be retroactive to July 1, when the earlier suspension of the tariff expired.

It was said that the suspension of the tariff would be a boon to the copper industry, which has been hit hard by the war.—Reuter.

General Douglas MacArthur today made public the following exchange of radio messages between himself and Mr. Milburn P. Akers, the managing editor of the Chicago "Sun-Times".

"July 15, 1950, to General Douglas MacArthur, Tokyo: The Chicago 'Sun-Times' has imposed a self-censorship, stating as follows in page 1 in an editorial announcement:

"American troops are moving from the Continental United States towards action in Korea. To safeguard the lives of these Americans in the present or potential danger, the Chicago 'Sun-Times' hereby imposes self-censorship.

"For the duration of the emergency the 'Sun-Times' will not report the departure of troops from American ports, the names or nature of transports or other vessels on which they are moving or the ports of destination.

"This rule will also apply to photographs that would reveal similar information. The only exception to this rule will be official announcements which, in our opinion, will not endanger American lives.

"The 'Sun-Times' feels that other newspapers will do likewise but whether they do or not this will be the policy of the Chicago 'Sun-Times'.

"So far as I know this is the first such action taken by the American Press. May we have your comment? Cable collect please," signed Milburn P. Akers, managing editor, Chicago "Sun-Times".

General MacArthur's reply on July 16 said:

Welcome support

"In reply to your message of the 15th I want you to know that your inspiring editorial pronouncement of self-censorship of war news is welcome support to this Command.

"It reflects a most commendable determination to fulfill responsibility which the Press alone should assume in an emergency such as this—a responsibility which it may not effectively share with any other segment of society, least of all the military, not trained in journalism, and which should devote its entire energies to the conduct of military operations.

"There is probably no more nor less understood term than Press censorship. Contrary to what many believe, no precise rule can make it effective nor were any two military censors ever in agreement on detail.

"If its purpose is to be served, censorship must be of the spirit and applied only by those who themselves print news. Its objective is not to mislead or misrepresent the truth, as that is repugnant to the basic concepts of a free society, but rather to avoid printing information of direct military value to the enemy or such as may contribute through undue emphasis or emotional stress psychologically to his cause by raising the morale of his forces while depressing that of ours.

The formula

"The formula is a simple one and one which all men of normal understanding may easily comprehend and apply.

"The contention of some that the military must take responsibility for laying down fixed rules governing the limitation upon news, and pass upon each item before it is printed, is as unrealistic as it is ineffective.

"In the Korean operations it has been my purpose to leave this responsibility where it rightfully belongs—in the hands of correspondents, editors and publishers concerned.

"The way may be a little rough at first, but I am confident that in the end the men who have built a great and free Press of the modern world will not fail the responsibility which falls upon their segment of society in the task to which all segments are jointly committed—the victorious advance of the American and Allied arms.—(signed) MacArthur.—Reuter.

WAR GOODS KEPT FROM RUSSIA

Washington, July 18. The American Commerce Department announced today that it had prevented the shipment of more than \$150,000,000 worth of war-potential goods to Russia and Eastern Europe.

The report stated that since the security restrictions on exports were taken in March, 1948, the Soviet bloc had tried to buy \$500,000,000 worth of goods in the United States.

Stop orders prevented the shipment of 86 per cent of this total. Russia alone had tried to buy goods valued at \$22,700,000.

It was said that the Soviet bloc then tried to obtain such goods from third countries by means of transshipments.

To counter this the Department denied licences for the export of another batch of goods to semi-loyal "innocent" destinations, and in some cases it suspected planned re-shipment.—Reuter.

REFORM OF KMT PROPOSED

Taipei, July 18. The Nationalist Chinese government disclosed tonight a proposed reform measure that apparently would permanently exclude Kuomintang members who have taken refuge abroad.

The proposal from 214 members of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) is under serious consideration of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Government Information Office said.

No details were made public, but it is probable that the petitioners want to see that public office in the future will not be going to members, who have taken refuge in such places as Hong Kong, Macao and New York.

These include such personages as T. V. Soong, brother of Chiang Kai-shek, her brother-in-law, Hsi Kung, and Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen, Soong and Sun Fo were ex-Premiers, Kung, former Finance Minister, lives in New York, Sun Fo in Hong Kong, and Soong in the United States.

The Government announced that five persons were put to death and two others were sentenced to life in prison for smuggling gold from Taiwan to Hong Kong. Because of the disparity in prices, this is a highly profitable venture.

The seven, well-known in public life, were arrested last January, accused of operating a radio station to further their dealings in gold.—Associated Press.

CEYLON MINISTER STONED

Colombo, July 18. Sir Richard Aluwihare, Inspector-General of Ceylon's Police Force, has called for a detailed report on Sunday's stoning attack on Ceylon's Finance Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene.

He will then consider the advisability of generally tightening up security measures.

Mr. Jayawardene and his family were stoned by crowds attending a Communist meeting.

Sir Richard said today that police supervision of political meetings would be intensified.—Reuter.

His enemies call him a firebrand

By GUY RAMSEY

While the 8,000,000 Negroes in South Africa wait hopefully, many of the 2,000,000 Whites in South Africa are dreading the outcome of the "Mission to the West" of a missionary to South Africa, the Rev. Michael Scott.

His many adversaries regard Scott either as a freak, a lunatic, or a firebrand. They sought to deprive him of his passport and stop his appearance before the United Nations. They have thrown him in jail. They have sought to discredit him in every possible way.

Scott spoke in the Central Hall, Westminster, under the aegis of that "Ginger group" of the Church of England, "Christian Action."

No one less like a walking conscience, a firebrand, a crusader could be imagined than Michael Scott. He is tall, lined beyond his 42 years, with a voice as gentle, a manner as mild, as that of any traditional curate. He has no hate in him.

But—listen to what he says:

What is the Colour Bar in South Africa, and how does it operate?

It operates racially so effectively that when Scott wanted to arrange a meeting in Pretoria between a Negro chief and an American (white) journalist there was no hotel, no cafe, no club where both could sit down together.

Only the back of an hotel was available—without chairs.

Life and work

It operates economically so as to compel a Negro to leave his tribal lands, his wife, his parents, his children, and to go and work for a white employer, on farm or in mine, to get enough money to pay his head-tax and his poll-tax.

While working he must live in a shanty-town, without sanitation, without amenities, without any sense of security, without any sense of future.

plus his food and quarters, which he must eke out with purchases out of his wages—or an equivalent wage without subsistence.

It operates domestically: so that a white household employing a Negro servant (all servants are Negroes) may not keep him in the house but in a hut in the garden.

If the household employs a black man and his wife they may not legally share the hut—or it would turn a "white" residential area into a "black" one.

It operates from the point of view of the police so that a man may require up to half a dozen passes (which he cannot read) in his pocket.

It operates constitutionally to prevent a Negro from using in industry the skills he may be born with or have been taught.

Africa's hope

It operates racially so that one tribe (the Hereros, almost annihilated by the Germans before 1914) is dispossessed of its lands and its male sent to work hundreds of miles away.

Scott, living in the Quaker International Centre in London's Tavistock-square, finds hope for the Africans solely in the action of a corporate Christendom.

He condemns and would accuse the world to condemn—the policy of "Apartheid," which involves a racial discrimination as active as that of Hitler against the Jews—save that here it is applied by one-quarter to three-quarters of the population.

"As for the invariable question: 'Would you allow your sister to marry a Negro?' says Scott, 'the answer is that there are already just over 1,000,000 half-castes in South Africa. Apartheid' does not mean sexual segregation, at least in practice."

Michael Scott is not officially backed in his mission in re-verse by the South African Church.

But the voice of Michael Scott will not be silent.

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RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 840 kilocycles per second and on 0.32 megacycles per second in the 21 metre band.

M.T.	
12.10	"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
12.32	Blind Crosby and Connie Dowell.
12.48	Light Orbits Selection.
1.15	News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.30	"From the Theatre."
2.00	Close Down.
6.00	"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
6.02	Children's Half Hour—"The Playroom Bookshelf" Presented by Elizabeth Ann. (Studio).
6.30	Light Orbits Programme with Lois Butler. (Soprano).
7.30	"Take It from Here"—with Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. (Studio).
7.30	La Demi-Heure Francophone. (Studio).
8.00	World News and News Analysis. (London Relay).
8.15	"Marching with the Regiment"—The Royal Marines (Combined Bands, F.F.F.) Introduced by Captain David Jones. (Recorded).
8.40	Sports Review—By Bill Phillips. (Studio).
9.00	"From the Editorials." (London Relay).
9.10	Weather Report.
9.15	New Concert Orbits.
9.30	"In My Library"—A Talk by Sir Stephen Tallents. (NCTC).
9.40	"At the Opera"—"La Traviata"—Puccini—Act 1. With the Principals. Chorus and Orchestra of the Royal Opera House, Rome. Conducted by Oliviero De Fabritiis. (London Relay).
10.30	Relay of the 3rd Cricket Test Match from Trent Bridge, Nottingham. Hall by talk commentary.
10.45	Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra.
11.00	Radio News Report. (London Relay).
11.15	Weather Report.
11.15	Late News Summary.
11.20	Goodnight Music.
11.30	Goodnight Music.
11.30	Close Down.

Reditfusion

M.T.	
7.00	Up With The Sun.
7.30	Musical Variety.
7.45	Ed. A. Keller Show.
8.00	News & Weather Forecast.
8.15	Itasca's Hourly Synphonette.
8.30	Morning Music.
8.45	Francophone Class.
10.30	Morning Medley.
P.M.	
12.00	I.K. Stock Exchange.
12.15	Tune Time.
12.30	From The Films.
1.00	Light Variety.
1.15	News.
1.30	Orchestra Of The Week.
2.00	Variety Call The Tune.
4.00	The Tex Benke Show.
4.15	Trepicana.
4.30	Vocally Yours.
5.00	Musical Makers.
5.15	The Vic Damone Show.
5.30	Children's Hour.
5.45	The Mindy Carnot Show.
6.00	Dance Music.
6.15	Men Behind The Melody.
6.30	Request Show.
7.00	Blind Crosby and His Orchestra.
7.15	Frank Waring and His Pennysylvanians.
7.30	Song Souvenirs.
7.45	Lillian to Lelbert.
8.00	H.C. News.
8.15	Local News.
8.30	Concert Miniatures.
8.45	Concert-Hall.
9.00	Musical Merry Go Round.
9.15	The Wally Jones On.
9.30	At The Opera.
10.00	H.C. News.
10.15	Local News.
10.30	Songs And Saddles.
10.45	Concert Favourites.
11.00	The Novelties Trio.
11.15	Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth.
11.30	Stardust.
12.00	Close Down.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUR HONGKONG
"CORFU"	4th August	11th July
"CANTON"	27th July	18th August
"CARTHAGE"	24th August	25th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUR LONDON
"CORFU"	4th August	11th July
"CANTON"	2nd September	2nd October
"CARTHAGE"	28th September	10th October
"CORFU"	27th October	15th November
"CANTON"	23rd November	24th December
"CHUSAN"	8th December	6th January

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUR HONGKONG	FROM
"CORFU"	20th July	London & Continent
"CANTON"	20th August	"

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M.T.		
"HINDIANA"	due 4th Aug.	from Japan.
"TAIHA"	due 11th Aug.	from Calcutta via Hong Kong & Straits.
"BANGOLA"	due 21st Aug.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O.B.I. JOINT SERVICE

M.T.		
"HALIGONIAN QUEEN"	due end July	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits.
"HALIGONIAN QUEEN"	due end Aug.	from Japan, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"VAN HEUTSZ"	21st July	29th July
"TARMAN"	28th July	31st July
"TJITALENGKA"	10th Aug.	16th Aug.
* only to Singapore, Penang & Del. Dell		

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIKAMPEK"		4th Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	12th Aug.	5th Sept.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"	3rd Aug.	
"TJIKAMPEK"	3rd Aug.	
"BOISSEVAIN"	3rd Sept.	15th Aug.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"		8th Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Aug.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK"	early Sept.	early Oct.

Through B/L issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European ports.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	7th Aug.	early Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK"	early Oct.	early Sept.

TELEPHONE 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 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